The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2881. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Meeting of the Congressional Committee on the Crisis.

Adoption of a Proposition Submitted by Rust, of Arkansas.

The Treasury Note Bill Passed in Both Houses.

SENATOR WIGFALL, OF TEXAS, ON TREASON.

Great Union Demonstration in Philadelphia.

Speeches by Mayor Henry, Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, Judge Woodward, and Others.

Dispatches and Correspondence from the South.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A dispatch, signed by REAGAN of Texas, HINDMAN of Arkansas, LANDRUM of Louisiana, all the Mississippi members, all the Alabama members but HOUSTON and COBB, all the Georgians except HILL and HARDMAN, all the South Carolinians here, and by Mr. RUFFIN of North Carolina, was this evening sent South to their respective constituents, declaring that there is no hope whatever for conciliation or settlement, and urging prompt action and immediate secession. The above fact came to the knowledge of the Committee of Thirty-three while in session, and while Mr. KELLOGG was speaking. He immediately suspended his remarks, and Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, offered a series of resolutions to the effect that

Whereas, Serious dissatisfaction and difficulties exist in the Southern States of the Confederation, which are likely to lead to a disruption of the Government unless some means are speedily adopted to restore peace and confidence,

Resolved, That we will at the earliest possible moment adopt all legal and constitutional means to secure the rights of the States, and give all necessary guarantees of the same.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, each offered amendments making slight changes in the wording of Mr. DUNN's resolution; but they were voted down, and the resolution passed by almost a unanimous vote.

Gen. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, denounced the resolution in violent language, as an attempted fraud upon the South, intended only to delay action. He at once summoned the Southern members to a caucus, and a meeting is now being held at Gen. DAVIS' rooms, where the resolutions and proceedings of the Committee are being condemned without a dissenting voice.

The excitement is hourly increasing, and a political [illegible] seems rapidly bearing down upon us.

Information received to-day by President BUCHANAN excites serious apprehensions of an early conflict in South Carolina, notwithstanding the assurances given by her authorities that such should not happen until after friendly negotiations shall have failed.

There seems now to be little doubt that Virginia and Maryland will go with the Cotton States. A letter from a distinguished citizen of Maryland says:

"Maryland, moderate and peaceful as she is, will not hesitate a day about following Virginia in any course she may take,—that is her programme. Much of the sadness felt at the idea of a dissolution of the Union is dissipated, in the belief that we shall (even by such a step relieve ourselves from the eternal talk about the negro race. Of the two evils, a dissolution of the Union or further irritation of the public mind on account of the black man rather than the white, the former is preferable."

Official information has been received here, I understand. that Holland has made arrangements for emancipation of the slaves in all the Dutch Colonies, on the principle of English emancipation, making compensation to the masters. This is regarded here as important news, in view of the political events stirring around us. The policy of all Europe seems to be favoring the abolition of Slavery.

The scene in the House to-day was interesting in some respects. The state of the Union did not enter much into the discussion.

The Treasury Note bill passed without serious difficulty. The Kansas Land Appropriation bill was discussed at length, and referred back to the Committee. It is the same scheme really that was pushed last year, only on a different plan. The object is to secure a grant of land to build a railroad connecting St. Joseph and Atchison or Lawrence. The quarrel as to which of the latter shall be the terminus of the route.

The squabble on the Public Printing commenced to-day in the House. HASKIN proposed a resolution virtually throwing FORD out of office. The discussion became lively and somewhat personal—some gentlemen saying that others had been prompted by motives other than patriotic. BURNETT, of Kentucky, thought that if HASKIN was so anxious to ferret out frauds, he had better turn his attention to the scheme for the purchase of a Government Printing-office. HASKIN suggested that BURNETT had better call for an investigation of the De Groot claim. BURNETT thought that if gentlemen were to throw out insinuations against the personal character of others, it was time to have it understood, and demanded an explanation of HASKIN, which was given in an ample manner. While this scene—which caused all present to turn their attention to the chief actors—was passing, great excitement prevailed among the outside lobby and the vultures, who imagined that another scramble for plunder was at hand. The whole thing was postponed until Tuesday next. FORD is hurrying up his convalescence in Ohio with the hope of getting here.

Senator WADE has the floor for Monday in the Senate. He will make a very firm, but not a war speech, as reported. He will defend the Republicans and the North from the attacks which have been made upon them, and will take ground against the right of secession, and call the President to account for not sustaining the Constitution. There will be as large an audience as there was to-day, who desire to hear him. His remarks will be mostly directed to WIGFALL, JEFFERSON DAVIS and the President.

WIGFALL finished his speech to-day, but made no impression. He had crowded galleries, drawn by the report that WADE would speak. During his ranting against the North Senator KING smiled, whereupon WIGFALL taunted him in the most insolent and violent manner. The Senate has done no good to the Union cause to-day.

Information has just been received from Annapolis, that Gov. HICKS is determined to call the Maryland Legislature together to consider the national crisis. If Maryland and Virginia go with the South, it is contended that the District of Columbia will be in the Southern Confederacy, and the South will claim the Capitol, which may lead to a civil war. Great efforts are being made to prevent such disastrous results.

The statement in the TIMES should have read: FORD's profits on the Public printing are a little more than *nine* instead of *ninety* thousand dollars; and HEART's negotiation for the Government office one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, instead of thirty-five. The purchase having been agreed to by the Committee, it will probably be confirmed—thus putting WENDELL all right once more.

MORRIS, of Illinois, failed again to-day to get in his resolution pledging the life, honor and property of the members to the Union, but he says, with the help of God, he will do it yet.

Great effort is being made by the State-street Post-office party in Boston to recover the twelve thousand dollars indemnity to the Government, deposited by them when the Post-office was removed to State-street. It is under the consideration of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, who will probably report favorably, although the State-street party failed to make out the charges brought against the Postmaster of Boston last year, and abandoned the matter.

Mr. THOMAS did not enter upon the duties of his to-day. He goes on to-morrow, at 12 M. Nothing done at the Treasury to-day.

MILES, of South Carolina, leaves to-morrow permanently. Several Southern gentlemen are making arrangements to go on to the Convention.

Great effort is being made to substitute three routes, instead of the present bill for two routes for Pacific Railroads. The meetings of the Committee have been only informal.

TOOMBS will arrive on Saturday, intending to make an excitable secession speech. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The House Committee of Thirty-Three met to-day, and took the following action on that portion of the Message referring to the pending difficulties in the South.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests, as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontents among the Southern people and the growing hostility among them are greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

This amendment was rejected by the following vote of the Committee:

YEAS.—Messrs. Corwin, of Ohio; Adams, of Massachusetts; Humphrey, of New-York; Ferry, of Connecticut; Robinson, of Rhode Island; Tappan, of New-Hampshire; Morrill, of Vermont; Morse, of Maine; Washburne, of Wisconsin—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Millson of Virginia, Winslow of North Carolina, Love of Georgia, Whiteley of Delaware, Stratton of New-Jersey, Bristow of Kentucky, Nelson of Tennessee, Dunn of Indiana, Taylor of Louisiana, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, Kellogg of Illinois, Houston of Alabama, Phelps of Missouri, Rust of Arkansas, Howard of Michigan, Hamilton of Texas, Curtis of Iowa, Burch of California, Windham of Minnesota, Stout of Oregon—20.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of the citizens of any part of the Confederacy and are capable of removal by the action of Congress ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the Federal Legislature, either by resolution, by statutory amendments to the Constitution, or by recommendation for the call of a general Convention of the States, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes aforesaid.

This resolution was also rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, Curtis—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell. Love, Davis of Maryland, Whiteley, Tappan, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Burch, Windham, Stout—23.

The original proposition of Mr. RUST was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Maryland, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windham, Stout—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Ferry, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne—8.

Mr. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, declined to vote, and Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, who has heretofore been present with the Committee, was absent to day.

The South Carolina Delegation are unanimous against any attempt to interfere with the collection of revenue or the Federal property in the State, until every attempt at negotiation with the General Government shall have been exhausted. No additional force is to be employed on any of the forts in the neighborhood of Charleston. Capt. FOSTER, the Engineer in charge, is merely carrying on the work which he commenced last September. There have been no new movements.

The National Convention of Union Prayer Meetings was in session in this city, and passed a resolution unanimously recommending all Union Prayer Meetings, all Christian Churches and all praying people to set apart the first Monday in January as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the present dearth of spiritual things in the churches, and the present dangers which threaten the peace, happiness and prosperity of our country.

The Relief bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress, authorizes the issue of Treasury notes for such sums as the public exigencies require, but not to exceed ten millions of dollars, of denominations of not less than fifty dollars. Such notes shall be paid and redeemed after the expiration of one year from the date of issue; to bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed thereon, at the rate of six per centum per annum. It is provided that after the maturity of said notes the interest cease on the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to redeem and pay the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers at the seat of Government.

A letter from a distinguished source just received from Alabama, says it is now certain that the cooperationists or conservatives will carry every County in Northern Alabama in the election of delegates to the Convention, and ten or more in Middle or Southern Alabama, thus rendering doubtful the question as to which side will triumph in the Convention. Col. TAYLOR, a leading Bell man of that State, has published a letter strongly favoring coöperation. If, however, the ordinance of secession be passed, the conservatives will insist it be submitted to the people for ratification.

Private accounts from Georgia state that the conservatives, under the lead of STEPHENS, JOHNSON, JENKINS and others, are in strong hopes of carrying a majority of the members of the State Convention, and that the conciliatory tone of the Republicans will do much to strengthen the Southern conservatives.

A circular has been prepared by Southern extremists, addressed to their constituents, and is privately presented to Congressmen of that class for signatures.

Notwithstanding the denial to the contrary, the President did receive a week ago the most distinct and explicit assurances that South Carolina will not resist the Federal authorities during his administration.

As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the States and Territories is 31,000,000, therefore the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives will be about 133,000.

Mr. SHUGERT, the long efficient Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, is by law now the acting Commissioner, and to him all the pending business will be transferred.

There is no probability of an appointment in the place of Mr. THOMAS, who retired to-day, and entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

After prayer the Journal was read.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as follow:

Whereas, The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution.

That hereafter the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the respective States in the following manner:

Each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof into districts, equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which each State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States, the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of persons, entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off for the first time immediately after the ratification of this amendment, and afterwards at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the apportionment of the Representatives by the Congress of the United States; that on the first Thursday in August of the year 1864, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter, the citizens of each State, who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures shall meet within their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, in each district, shall be holden to have received one vote, which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor of the State, and to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year 1864, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be president, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday of the month of December then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers, for the office of President, which second election shall be conducted, the result certified and the votes counted in the same manner as the first, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be declared elected. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest number of votes, the one receiving the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be President. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President at the first election shall be Vice President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers on the same day that the second election is held for President, and the person having the highest number of votes for Vice-President shall be Vice President. But if there should happen to be an equality of votes between the person so voted for at the second election, then the person having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be Vice-President. But when the second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice-President, and not necessary in case of President, then the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the persons having the two highest numbers at the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution, provided that the President to be elected in the year 1864 shall be chosen from one of the slaveholding States, and the Vice-President from one of the non-slaveholding States; and in the year 1868 the President shall be chosen from one of the non-slaveholding States, and so alternating the President and Vice-President every four years between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States during the continuance of the Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That Article 1, section 3, be amended by striking out the word, "Legislature," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz.: "Persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature," so as to make the third section of said article when ratified by three-fourths of the States, read as follows, to wit:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by persons who are qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature; their term shall be for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote."

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That Article 3, Section 1, be amended by striking out the words "good behavior," and inserting the following words, viz: "the term of twelve years;" and further, that said article and section be amended by adding the following thereto: "and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of Judges, as near as may be practicable, into three classes." The seats of the Judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class, at the expiration of the eighth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the twelfth year. So that one third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter.

The article as amended will read as follows:

ARTICLE 3—SEC. 1. The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during the term of twelve years; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of Judges as near as may be practicable into three classes. The seats of the Judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class at the expiration of the eighth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year, so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter; providing, however, that all vacancies occurring under the provisions of this section shall be filled by persons, one-half of whom shall be chosen from the slaveholding States and the other half with persons chosen from the non-slaveholding States, so that the Supreme Court will be equally divided between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

A message was here received from the House that it concurred in the act to amend the 4th section of the act for the admission of Oregon.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) called up the bill relative to our Commission to Mexico.

An amendment was offered to authorize a solicitor.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed it, and said a Secretary was already allowed the Commission.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment to the bill, viz., provided that the act shall not take effect till the public debt of the United States shall be paid.

Mr. IVERSON said, that's an extraordinary proposition. The money with which it is intended to compensate the solicitors comes out of the people of Mexico.

Mr. HALE opposed the bill because there was no money, and because all just claims had been paid.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said the United States had given satisfaction to Mexico under condition that the claims should not exceed three and a quarter millions. This is an attempt to open the adjudication.

A message was received from the House. It concurs in the first Senate amendment to the Loan bill, but had made an amendment to the second amendment.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to take it up. Agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER said he would like to have the same provisions apply to the ten millions as to the three millions.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) submitted a report of the Joint Committee, instituted by the last Congress, to inquire into the affairs of the Military Academy, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourn today it be till Monday. Carried.

The resolutions on the State of the Union were taken up, when Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) resumed his remarks, talking about treason.

Mr. WIGFALL opened by dwelling at some length on the first section of the fourth article of [the Constitution of the United States. He denied that the action of the Southern States was treason against the United States, although he well knew that treason was defined to be levying war on the United States. It is well known on the floor of this Senate that before this day next week one of the States will cease to be a member of this Union. [Laughter in the galleries and among Senators.] Mr. WIGFALL continued, and said the Senator from New-York (alluding to Mr. KING) may laugh on. Before this day next week I make the assertion that South Carolina will revoke her ratification of the treaty which makes her one of these United States. She will send an [Envoy Extraordinary to appear at this Court. [Laughter.] Ah, Senators, NERO laughed whilst Rome was burning. You who have it in your power to save your suffering people in the dead of Winter, when they need fuel and food, should not laugh now. South Carolina may become the grave of freemen, but never the habitation of slaves. [Laughter, clapping and stamping in the galleries; also, hisses.] When her Minister visits this Court, and presents his credentials, that State will wait until the question of enforcing the laws of the present Government has been acted upon, and not until her right to secede is denied will she resist the Federal troops. From 1775 till 1805 South Carolina was the sole possessor of all the soil and forts within her limits. In 1805, she ceded these forts without money and without price, to the Government of the United States, only on condition that they should be kept in repair and garrisoned by the Federal Government. The Government had not money to repair her forts, and the citizens of South Carolina voluntarily raised the necessary money in order to repair them. When she gave these forts to the General Government it was a voluntary gift for Federal purposes. When she ceases to be of this Union the purposes for which they were given ceases. The lands and forts she ceded will be taken back again. It will be no dishonor or indignity to the State. Should the forts resist they will be taken if it costs the life of every man in that State. In speaking of the intention of South Carolinians to sustain the laws of their State, although small in numbers, he made the quotation, "Stranger, tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws." In my State there is an inscription, not less touching. Upon the blood-stained stones of the "Alamo" there is now to be seen written these words: "Thermopylæ had her messengers of death, the Alamo had none." Many of you don't seem to appreciate the feelings of the Southern people. The question is simply, whether one sovereign State shall be coerced or not. I would sooner see the Union destroyed than a military despotism erected such as is now attempting to be made. South Carolina has laid her hands upon one of the pillars of the State, and she will shape it though she perishes amid the ruins

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., (Rep.,) moved to adjourn, and at 1:53 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker appointed Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. BONHAM, excused.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution expressing proper estimation of the immense value of our national Union; cherishing a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it, that we will speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; that we will watch its preservation with jealous anxiety; that we will discountenance whoever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts; and among other things, the resolution declares we regard the perpetuity of the Union as of more value than the temporary triumph of any party or any man; that whatever evils or abuses exist under it ought to be corrected within the Union in a peaceful and constitutional way; that we believe it has sufficient power to redress every wrong and enforce every right growing out of its organization, or pertaining to its proper functions; and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defence in war.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution unless it be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. MORRIS had not the slightest idea of letting it be buried in the coffin of that Committee.

Mr. CURRY objected.

Mr. MORRIS said he wanted a vote on the resolution and hoped it would ultimately succeed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the House then took up the Treasury Note bill as returned from the Senate with amendments.

The House agreed to that amendment which reduces the denomination of the notes from one hundred to fifty dollars.

The other Senate amendment proposed that three millions of the Treasury notes may be sold at a rate of interest higher than six per centum., but not at less than par. To this the House agreed, but extended that authority to all the notes issued under this law.

This applies to the whole ten millions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting lands for the construction of railroads in Kansas.

By the provisions of the bill the Territory is only to locate the line, reserving the disposal of the land to the action of the State Government when it is formed.

After a debate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, presented letters showing that Mr. FORD, the House printer, was absent, and that the sub-contractors, Messrs. ENGLISH and LARCOMBE, decline executing the work, the House having at the last session reduced the price.

Mr. HASKIN also reported a resolution directing the Superintendent of Public Printing to have the printing of the House done by contract, as the House printer neglected to do the work.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) saw no necessity for passing the resolution. It is understood that Mr. FORD will be here by Saturday, prepared to perform his duties.

Mr. BURNET, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) expressed surprise that the resolution was offered without first declaring the office vacant, when Mr. HASKIN must know that in the absence of doing this Mr. FORD would be entitled to compensation, provided he can show he is prepared to do the work. He wanted to know how it was that $135,000 was paid for WENDELL's establishment as the public office, when he had been told it was formerly offered at $80,000, and was not worth $40,000.

Messrs GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HASKIN replied that the Joint Committee had unanimously sanctioned the contract; that it had first received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and that the price was $50,000 less than the establishment had cost. I refrain, said he, from no investigation on the subject. I can only say to the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. BURNETT,) that I will be as anxious to investigate the matter of the DeGroot resolution, passed last session, as he will be to investigate the subject of the Government Printing Office, and I trust his skirts will be as clear on that subject as mine are on this.

Mr. BURNETT—It is always well enough for members of Congress to understand each other clearly and distinctly. The gentleman cannot deal in any insinuation or inuendo with me. I desire to know from him what he means when he says he wants to go into an investigation of the De Groot contract?

Mr. HASKIN—I mean that I am as well satisfied to have you investigate the Government Printing-office, as I trust you would be to have the De Groot contract investigated.

Mr. BURNETT (resolutely)—I have nothing to do with any investigation connected with him or any other man. That is a question on which the gentleman can exercise his own wishes. But I want him to answer me this question, whether by his remark he intends, either directly, indirectly or remotely, to reflect on me in any mode whatever? That is what I want to know.

Mr. HASKIN (after a short pause)—I did not, Sir.

Mr. BURNETT—Very well. Believing that this resolution ought not to be acted on at this time, I hope the House will postpone it.

It was postponed till Tuesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

THE UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—SPEECHES OF MAYOR HENRY, HON. J. R. INGERSOLL, JUDGE WOODWARD, AND OTHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The grand Union meeting assembled at noon in Independence-square. It was opened by prayer by Bishop POTTER. Mayor HENRY presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, the names comprising a large number of wealthy and influential citizens.

The following series of resolutions was presented and read:

RESOLUTIONS.

The people of the City of Philadelphia, having assembled in cheerful obedience to the Proclamation of the Mayor, issued by request of their Councils, for the purpose of testifying their love for the Union and their devotion to its perpetuation, and to the strengthening of those bonds which hold us together whether of the North or the South, the East or the West, as one great and united people, do resolve:

First—With one voice and united hearts, we proclaim our attachment to, and reverence for, the Constitution of the United States, and our earnest and enduring love for that great Union which it creates and protects—a love which is not sectional but national, and that greets our brother from whatever State he comes, as a partaker with us in that noblest of all inheritances, the title of a citizen of the United States.

Resolved, 2. That the usefulness and the endurance of the Union both depend upon a faithful observance, by the people of all the States, of all the requirements of that sacred instrument which the wisdom and the patriotism of our fathers framed, and under whose provisions we have become a great and happy people, prosperous and renowned among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, 3. That we do, therefore, most deeply deplore the fact that some of the States of this Union have placed upon their Statute-books enactments which evade or defeat provisions which the framers of the Constitution wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of citizens of other States; and that we pronounce all such acts to be violations of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and that we earnestly appeal to our brethren of those States instantly to repeal all such enactments.

Resolved, 4. That the people of Philadelphia hereby pledge themselves to their brethren of the other States, that the statute books of Pennsylvania shall be carefully searched by their representatives at the approaching session of the Legislature, and that every statute, if any such there be, which in the least degree invades the constitutional rights of citizens of a sister State, will be at once repealed, and that Pennsylvania, ever loyal to the Union and liberal in construing her obligations to it, will be faithful always, in her obedience to its requirements.

Resolved, 5. That we recognize the obligations of the Act of Congress of 1850 commonly known as the Fugitive Slave law, and submit cheerfully to its faithful enforcement, and that we point with pride and satisfaction to the recent conviction and punishment, in this City of Philadelphia, of those who had broken its provisions by aiding in the attempted rescue of a slave, as proof that Philadelphia is faithful in her obedience to the law; and furthermore, that we recommend to the Legislature of our own State, the passage of a law which shall give compensation in case of the rescue of a captured slave, by the county in which such rescue occurs, precisely as is now done by existing laws in case of destruction of property by the violence of mobs.

Resolved, 6. That as to the question of the recognition of slaves as property, and as to the question of the rights of slave owners in the Territories of the United States, the people of Philadelphia submit themselves obediently and cheerfully to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, whether now made or hereafter to be made, and they pledge themselves faithfully to observe the Constitution in these respects, as the same has been or may be expounded by that august tribunal. And further, they recommend that whatever points of doubt exist touching these subjects, be in some amicable and lawful way forthwith submitted to the consideration of said Court, and that its opinion be accepted as the final and authoritative solution of all doubts as to the meaning of the Constitution in controverted points.

Resolved, 7. That all the denunciations of Slavery, as existing in the United States, and of our fellow-citizens who maintain that institution, and who hold slaves under it, are inconsistent with that spirit of brotherhood and kindness which ought to animate all who live under and profess to support the Constitution of the American Union.

Resolved, 8. That we cordially approve the suggestion that a Convention or Congress of Delegates from the several States be held for the purpose of consultation and of suggesting such remedies as they deem proper, and that it is the firm conviction of the citizens of Philadelphia that the propositions made by such Convention would be received by the people of our State in a fraternal and conciliatory spirit, and with an earnest desire to remove all grounds of just complaint on the part of our Southern brethren.

Resolved, finally, That we appeal to our brethren of South Carolina, of Georgia, of Alabama, of Mississippi, of Florida, and of such other States as are considering the question of seceding from the Union, with all the affectionate earnestness we can express, to forbear. That we remind them of the innumerable ties which bind us together as one people, and which seem to us so strong that no power short of that which paralyzes all memory and effaces all history, can separate us; that the ashes of those brave men who fought with us and for us, rest beneath our soil, and that they have in their keeping the bones of our soldiers who perished in their defence; that our glorious institutions, under whose guidance and protection we have attained so great prosperity and renown, and which have made this Union of States the joy and hope of oppressed millions throughout the world, were framed by the wisdom, built by the toil, and defended by the blood of a common ancestry, and cannot perish without an eternal reproach to us, their children, if we destroy so great and so fair an inheritance.

The stage was gaily decorated with flags. All the public and many of the private buildings shared in the display of bunting, with appropriate mottoes. On a flag at one of the hotels was the motto, "Concession before Secession." Although the meeting was held in the daytime, when business is most active, the gathering was as large as any ever assembled in Independence-square, numbering tens of thousands.

Mayor HENRY said we meet to intelligently consider the imminent danger which threatens the perpetuity of the Union, without any partisan or personal motives. This danger has been brought upon us most rapidly. The Republic is still in its infancy, yet we now meet on the ground where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed with despair in our hearts. Only in the sovereignty of the people and by the prompt efforts of the people can this Union be perpetuated. We meet to declare unshaken confidence in the Union, and a determination to defend its integrity. He spoke plainly. If any sentiments have been proclaimed by any portion of the country against the other, they must be relinquished. We must restore public sentiment to the old stand-point, and the misplaced appeals from our pulpits lecture-rooms, presses and against a section of our common country, must be frowned upon. [Immense applause.] It has been these violent appeals that have mainly brought about this sad state of affairs. We must preserve the Union at all hazards. We will do well to repel this officious intermeddling of our neighbors. So long as our social institutions do not contravene with the principles of the Federal compact, none may justly interfere with or righteously denounce them.

The resolutions were amended to a call for a General Convention of all the States, instead of the seceding States.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL then addressed the meeting. He spoke strongly in favor of the proposed Convention, or Congress of Delegates from all the States, to be held in the Hall of Independence. He cautioned the people against violence, lest we have civil, devastating war. We have all to lose by disunion. It is most important that public sentiment be changed, that we no longer consider each other from the North and South as hostile and enemies. He referred to the speech of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, whose name was received with hearty cheers. His kind sentiments we most heartily reciprocate, and echo back to the people of Georgia and the South. We must repeal those hostile acts of the Assembly, passed by eleven States, interfering with Southerners in the recovery of their property. [Applause.] We must thus show our good feeling by action, and not only by words. We must show the South that we will do nothing to interfere with their rights, but everything to protect them; that we are their brothers, friends and fellow-citizens. It is folly to suppose this country can be divided. It must be a Union in peace, or a Union in war.

Judge WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court, said we must consider calmly the position of the South, and ask whether they may not be justified in their apprehensions. The platform of the party which has just succeeded in electing its candidate for President, is undoubtedly considered hostile to the institutions of the South.

CHARLES E. LOX, City Solicitor, said he had no doubt that the action of this meeting would be heartily indorsed by the majority of those who cast their votes for the President elect. He spoke as a Northern man on Northern soil. in doing so they would not abandon a principle. The vote of Pennsylvania was not influenced by the Slavery question. The main issues which the recent contest decided in this State was the protective policy. Any danger to the South would be repelled by hosts of young men lately conspicuous in the political clubs of the successful party. Let the Fugitive Slave law be implicitly obeyed. We may prefer that it should be slightly modified, but as it is, it is the law of the land, and let us submit to the decisions of the Supreme Court. He only spoke the sentiments of the Governor elect. [Cheers for CURTIN.] He read a telegraph dispatch from the Governor of Maryland to Mayor HENRY, denying the report that he intended to convene the Legislature of that State.

Mayor HENRY read a dispatch from a meeting of Philadelphians, now holding at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New-York, approving the action of their native city.

Speeches were also delivered by THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., and Hon. ISAAC HAZELHURST, in the same vein. The meeting then adjourned amid enthusiastic cheering for the Union.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Charleston *Courier* believes a compromise impossible.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Senate has adopted a report appropriating half a million of dollars for the exigencies which secession may create.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Large secession meetings were held, last night, at Savannah, Columbus and Atlanta. So far the meetings have been more conservative than secessionism. All, however, are in favor of resistance in some form.

HANGING BY A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 13.

A letter from Friar's Point, Miss., says that the Vigilance Committee have hung three carpenters for inciting the slaves to rebellion. Other Northerners were shipped.

SUSPENSION OF SOUTHERN LINE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The line of steamers between Boston and Charleston will discontinue their trips for the present.

THE CALCULATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHAT KEEPS THEIR COURAGE UP.

From the Charleston Mercury.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1860.

Have been stopping here for a number of days; entered my name on the register, "from Maine," which was true, as a matter of fact, although my birthplace is in Alabama, and my present residence is Dale County, of the latter State. *My object in so entering my name was to enable me better to get at the true sentiment of New-York* in relation to the great secession movement going on among us. I hear many expressions of sympathy for us in this City, and in case of an attempt to coerce us, *I believe we can safely rely upon much material aid from here, and especially from the Irish. They hate the nigger as they do the devil*, and will fight to sustain our rights, if it finally comes to that. I am inclined, however, to the opinion that we shall be allowed to go quietly out of the Union, if the business is properly managed with the Federal Government. I have canvassed this subject as thoroughly as I can, with my facilities for doing so, and find a large majority of those with whom I have conversed, *in favor of peaceable dissolution*, if we are determined to go. The reasons which bring them to these conclusions, are as various as the factions to which they belong. The merchant and trader believe that if we are left to take our own course, that we will return to them to purchase our goods and sell our cotton—*which to them is above all other considerations*—but that if an attempt is made to coerce us, "even if they (we) are compelled to submit," that it will engender such a feeling of hate that New-York will get no more trade from us. The *Tribune* portion of the Abolition party are full believers in the "irrepressible doctrine," and think there will be no peace so long as we remain in the Union, and following the cue of their Abolition high priest and philosopher, GREELEY, who furnishes more Abolition gospel than any other man in the country, *takes that ground squarely, and advocates it in his paper, the Tribune*. BENNETT, of the *Herald, is with us*, and says we have no course left to us, out of respect to ourselves, but to go out of this detestable Union. *He hates it as bad as any of us, and would rejoice to see it broken up. He has much influence with a certain class, and will, if it comes to a rupture, encourage enlistments in New-York to fight the North. We can depend upon that.*

The Garrisonian Abolitionists, of course, desire us to go, hoping thereby to stir up insurrection among the slaves of the South, but their number is so infinitessimal it is not worth taking into account.

In fact, I know of only one man of great influence at the North, that is disposed to attempt to coerce the South, and that is WM. C. BRYANT, of the *Evening Post*, and his circulation and influence is not a tithe of that of GREELEY's, who is, as I said before, entirely opposed to it. I beg to repeat, that it is my honest conviction that there is no need of any preparation for war; that if the South say they *will secede*, by their Convention, and appoint *wise, resolute and temperate men* to negotiate with the General Government, that an arrangement can be effected without any war, or shedding a drop of human blood. I believe if we *demand secession*, that the North will *force the Government* to accede to our request. However much disposed we may be to defend our rights when defence is necessary, it seems an act of folly to precipitate a collision with the General Government when we can, by negotiation, get them peaceably to allow us to secede.

I beg your influence to help us peaceably out of the Union, if it can be done, for if it comes to a fight with the General Government, God knows where it will end. We shall find it much easier to get in than to get out of it.

If it comes to war, they expect to free all our niggers and turn them upon us. It is a stereotyped expression with them, that if "it comes to a fight, it is the end of Slavery." Violent attempts will be made to stir up insurrection among the slaves. And here I beg to caution the South about bringing back—until this question is disposed of—any more runaway niggers, *for the danger they will bring upon us is ten times more than their value*—nay, we had better pay for them a hundred times over.

I have already made this communication twice as long as I intended. Trusting that you will excuse the liberty which I take in giving you my views, after a thorough observation of the state of the case from this stand-point, and hoping it may lead us to the attainment of our purpose in peace. I remain, your obedient servant, CHARLES C. SPENCER.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

EFFECT OF THE WEAK POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—THE STATE CONVENTION, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, S. C., Dec. 8, 1860.

The shuffling, weak-kneed policy of the Administration at Washington has done not a little to furnish some of the worst complications of this secession business. It was the remark of one of the head conspirators here a few days since, that the leap from the Union must be made while Mr. BUCHANAN was yet in office. This was a brief way to express a great deal. South Carolina and the other Cotton States are like a band of desperadoes. South Carolina is the leader. The other States are bold and willing to follow just in proportion as South Carolina dares to lead. She dares to lead just in proportion as she estimates the chances,—which chances she conceives depend largely on the policy of the Federal Government. Her estimate of the chances to no small extent, are based on what to her amount to an assurance that, if the Federal Government is not actually, or in some sort, on her side, its policy towards her will be timid, and such as will offer the least possible obstacles. A bold, vigorous, timely policy on the part of the Government, I undertake to say, would have placed another complexion on the whole business. In 1832, JACKSON, in view of the threats of South Carolina, moved an adequate body of troops to the forts in Charleston harbor. So did FILLMORE, in 1850. We know that in 1832 the effect was to show to South Carolina that she would be met at the very outset. The movement was an earnest of what the policy of the Government would be, and it went far to bring South Carolina back to her senses. She gained some idea, at least, of one item of the cost. In 1850 the movement proved to be one of wise precaution. We have nothing of the sort now. On the contrary, the policy of the Federal Government is as nearly the opposite as it can well be. South Carolina has been emboldened thereby. She jumps to the conclusion that, with such a policy towards her, rebellion is practicable. At any rate, she convinces herself, as well she may, that she will win the first points. That leads her to dare more, for it is but logical for her to conclude that if the Federal Government will leave the first and most important point exposed; if a fatal mistake, or worse, is committed by her adversary in the very first move, she stands at least a fair chance of winning the game. I am persuaded that this is the kind of reasoning that South Carolina has adopted, on which she is acting, and will continue to act, so long as the Government does not check her by a bolder policy. She does not expect to get out of the Union and accomplish her objects peacefully. She expects to have a struggle with the Government, and she has concluded to make it, because she believes that with the *quasi* help of the Government, she can win. This sort of reasoning and these conclusions might have been forestalled had the Government done what JACKSON and FILLMORE did, what any prudent man, not half in league with the conspirators, would have done; *nay, just what was on the eve of being done, but was defeated and thwarted by a certain order from the War Department, as sudden as it was inexplicable.*

In his speech to the large meeting of citizens at Institute Hall, ten or twelve days since, the Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER said that there was nothing like being bold and determined in your bearing towards your enemy, and that it was half the battle. The connection in which the remark was made explained the speaker's meaning to be, that as Carolinians were bold and defiant, the Government would be yielding and uncertain. The remark at the time was not deemed a prudent one, not because it lacked the element of truth, but because it was an unnecessary showing of hands. Mr. BUCHANAN may, if he will, derive good counsel from the nullifier's language. The policy it indicates for South Carolina is equally good for the Federal Government. It is hers. It ought to have been the Government's, and then it would never have been hers. Thus, by a swagger did South Carolina secure the first advantage. The Government does not now send troops to Fort Moultrie. South Carolina says, "We will take the Fort before the troops arrive, if you move an inch. Though Mr. BUCHANAN may be sensible now of his mistake, he can reflect on the humiliating fact that he cannot retrieve it. The mistake in not having the proper number of troops at Fort Moultrie, does not relate wholly to the doubt as to its fate; it consists in the fact that, the mistake—if it was a mistake, and nothing worse—emboldened South Carolina to make long reaches in rebellion, which she would not otherwise have attempted, and thereby enlisted other States in the race. But it consists chiefly in the fact that it enables South Carolina at any moment to bring on a collision between herself and the General Government, which she will call coercion, and will go for coercion—the very thing above all others she most desires, and altogether necessary to her designs. It is a blow—a gun fired by the Federal Government—that she most wants and prays for; and she will have it, even if she provokes it by attacking Fort Moultrie to-morrow night. This succor and treasonous policy would never have been thought of, because impossible, in the face of five hundred soldiers in Charleston harbor.

If I were to be asked what course I thought best to pursue towards South Carolina, under the present circumstances, and judging from observations on the spot, I would unhesitatingly say, I would make her understand that the hope with which she is flattering herself of obtaining possession of the forts and thus commanding the harbor, and possibly thereby preventing the execution of the revenue laws, could never be realized and would prove a fatal delusion. I would pursue what South Carolina most fears, a bold, vigorous, just, Jacksonian policy. If she knew to-day that come what would, the President would do his whole duty, and all the consequences would fall on her, her tone and bearing would be very different from what they now are. Such a policy from the beginning would have more than half a cure.

Not all who serenade the successful candidates to the Convention, play the same tune. While some delight to the "Double Quickstep," others most rejoice in "Wait a Little Longer." Nearly one-half of those chosen were supported on the following platform:

1. That if elected to the Convention, "I will advocate the secession of this State at the *earliest practicable period*, when that secession can be made *most effectual*."
2. That "I am unalterably opposed to South Carolina being reunited, after secession, with any non-slaveholding State, under any form of government whatever."

This assures the right of private judgment as to the time and manner, and may have meant still more which it was not prudent to express. Three others refused to give any pledge whatever, and go to the Convention uncommitted. One of these stands the highest on the list. The remainder, RHETT & Co., were chosen on the following platform:

1. That the Convention, when assembled, should withdraw South Carolina from the Confederacy of the United States, as soon as the ordinance of secession can be framed and adopted.
2. That after South Carolina withdraws from the Confederacy of the United States, she should never be reunited with any of the non-slaveholding States of this Union in any form of government whatever.

A large majority of the Convention were elected as immediate Secessionists. What effect, if any, the time that will elapse before they will be called on to act will have on their views, remains to be seen.

In this connection, a single paragraph from Gov. GIST's farewell communication to the Legislature, becomes interesting:

"The delay of the Convention for a single week to pass the ordinance of secession will have a blighting and chilling influence upon the action of the other Southern States, and the opponents of the movement everywhere will be encouraged to make another effort to rally their now disorganized and scattered forces, to defeat our action and to stay our onward march."

You will have rumors and reports that South Carolina will not resist the collection of the revenue at Charleston; that she promises to be quiet and to be good generally. Believe not too much of this. Her object is to propitiate the Administration, which is too willing to be satisfied with fair promises. I can assure you that the possession of the Forts in Charleston Harbor is the key-idea of secession, and will not be given up. If any such promises are made, and whatever good conduct is manifested, the country may thank the energetic and prudent officers of Fort Moultrie, for Charleston will make almost any promise to keep troops away from here. If the President is befooled, or worse, there is no reason why anybody else should be.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 8, 1860.

The Senate yesterday was occupied with the consideration of the Military bill, in Committee of the Whole, and finally got through with it and ordered it to be reported to the Senate. The bill is the amendment offered by Mr. MARSHALL. I send you an abstract of the debate, there being many points of interest.

In the House a large amount of local business was transacted, the only item of public importance being the passage of the $400,000 resolution to pay the troops called out. This resolution having passed the Senate, is now a law.

The two important bills Mr. ALLEN gave notice of a few days since will be presented to the Senate to-day, and he has kindly allowed me the privilege of taking copies in advance of their presentation.

A Bill to provide for the Establishment of our Foreign Diplomacy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, that on the ratification of an ordinance by a Convention of this State, withdrawing the State from the Federal Union, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Representatives of the grade of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, that is to say: To Great Britain, —— dollars; to France, —— dollars; to Spain, —— dollars, and to Russia, —— dollars, whose term of office shall be six years, unless sooner recalled by the Legislative authority of the State.

A Bill to provide for our Coast and Harbor Defences:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, that the Governor of this State is hereby empowered to purchase two [illegible] steam screw propellers, of light draught, with necessary equipments, to carry six pieces of long-range cannon and one twenty-four-pound howitzer, and to place on board a complement of men not exceeding one hundred and fifty, including officers and privates, each to be under command of a skillful sea-captain, to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold their office at his will, and at the rate of compensation now allowed by law to officers and marines of like grade in the Navy of the United States, and for the said purpose the sum of —— thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated.

The news received here from Washington by telegraph and mail only tends to exasperate the people to a higher pitch. About 9 o'clock last night, the delegates elected from the Richland District were serenaded at the Congaree House, and the most eloquent addresses delivered by Col. GREGG, Ex-Gov. ADAMS, and Hon. W. F. DE SAUSSURE, all breathing the most unwavering love and attachment to the South, and the same degree of undying hatred to the North. They were all in favor of immediate secession. These gentlemen were followed by Cols. WADE HAMPTON and T. T. SIMONS, in spirited addresses in vindication of the action of the State; and until midnight the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Verily, I am afraid that "the last link is broken" that binds South Carolina to the Confederacy.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Allow me in this my last official communication, a parting word. South Carolina, after many long years of earnest but fruitless efforts to arrest the progress of fanaticism, and stay the hand of aggression upon her rights by the Northern States of the Confederacy—after vain remonstrances and solemn assurance that a free people could never submit to inequality and degradation, has at last determined, with unparalleled unanimity, to sever the bonds that bind her to those States, and part company with those that treat her citizens as aliens and enemies, rather than friends and brethren. The comparatively small star which represents her on the national banner, and which has hitherto illumined the path of the traveler in the search of Constitutional liberty, must henceforth quit its appointed place, and must shine only on a banner consecrated to equality, justice and Southern Rights. To permit it to remain longer in its present association, would only dim its lustre, and ultimately quench its light.

We were told by our great statesman that the cords of the Union were snapping one by one, and now the last is broken. Could he have lived to witness our regeneration, he would feel himself amply rewarded for all his toils and sacrifices, and would say, like Simeon of old, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

A few more days, and the act of secession will be consummated by a solemn ordinance of a Convention of the people, and the glad tidings will go forth with lightning speed to every Southern State, to rejoice the hearts and cheer the drooping spirits of millions, anxiously awaiting the sequel for a general deliverance. We have progressed thus far with firm and even tread—with calmness and deliberation, but with a constancy of purpose not to be shaken by danger or suffering.

A single pause, or the least vacillation, and all will be lost. However anxious we may be for coöperation, or however certain we may be of obtaining it, let us first move ourselves, as the best means of effecting that object; and having closed the door from which we have passed out of the Union, so that no insidious devices of the enemy or false promises of pretended friends can avail to open it, then, and not till then, may we with safety seek coöperation, and unite with other States who have resumed their sovereignty and are prepared to form a more perfect Union, and share with us a common destiny.

Every sentinel should remain at his post, and not relax a fibre until the great work is completed the great battle fought, and a glorious victory achieved. *The delay of the Convention, for a single week, to pass the ordinance of secession, will have a blighting and chilling influence upon the action of other Southern States*, and the opponents of the movement everywhere will be encouraged to make another effort to rally their now scattered and disorganized forces, to defeat our action and stay our onward march. FABIUS conquered by delay, and there are those of his school, though with a more unworthy purpose, who, shrinking from an open and manly attack, use this veil to hide their deformity, and, from a masked battery, discharge their missiles; but I trust they will strike the armor of truth and fall harmless at our feet, and that by the 25th of December no flag but the Palmetto will float over any part of South Carolina.

It only remains for me to request the appointment of a Committee to examine the accounts of the Executive Department, and to inform you that I have no further communication to make.

WM. H. GIST.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1860.

The comments of the English Press upon the result of the Presidential election are having a marked effect upon Southern opinion, and will tend strongly to calm down the fiery tendencies of those who favor disunion. They have based their hopes of being able to maintain independent and prosperous existence out of the Union, on the mistaken supposition that the great States of Europe would take them by the hand, and protect them, upon the first indication of a purpose to secede. If the demagogues had not relied upon assistance and protection from this quarter, they would never have ventured to arouse the people to the point of revolution, by appeals to their passions and prejudices, and by misrepresentations of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. With such expectations, it is easier to imagine than to describe the feelings of the chivalry on reading the jubilant gratulations of the English journals, which seem to have broken forth in one grand symphony upon receiving news of the election of a Republican President in America. It comes as a killing frost to the ambi[illegible] hopes of King Cotton and his subjects, and I [illegible]e greatly surprised if it fails to make States [illegible]o in their career of folly ere it is too late.

This unanimous voice of the English Press is also in perfect harmony with what I hear from France. It is true, as I am assured on reliable authority, that an appeal was made to the Emperor of the French, on the part of the Secessionists of South Carolina, for countenance and protection in their schemes of breaking up the Union. The secession diplomats, by way of recommending their cause to imperial favor, claimed that South Carolina was originally, or mainly, settled by Frenchmen—by the Huguenots—hoping that he might be touched by the misfortunes of a kindred people, who applied to him for aid. But policy seems to have overborne the claims of kindred, and the obdurate Emperor gave the ambassadors a cold and peremptory refusal. Whatever might be the personal feelings of the head of the French Government, he had too much respect for the repugnance of his people to Slavery, to give any countenance to the scheme. He positively declined even to treat with the Southern Republic until it shall be formally acknowledged by the United States: and in that event, he could not promise to recognize them as an independent power.

This answer is just what might have been anticipated from the French Emperor to an application for his assistance in establishing a Slaveholding Republic, a main object with which will be, according to the avowals of its leading public characters, the revival of the African Slave-trade. The normal condition of the French mind is that of intense abolitionism. In 1792 the National Assembly, in obedience to popular sentiment, abolished Slavery in St. Domingo with as little hesitation as it felt in abating a feudal custom in one of the provinces. In 1848, a man of color was elected to the National Assembly, and took his seat among the deputies, without exciting the prejudices of his white associates. About the same time Slavery was abolished in all the French Colonies. These facts might have taught South Carolina that she could have little ground to look for aid in her schemes of propagating Slavery, to the French Government. But their faith in the omnipotency of King Cotton was unlimited; and they could not doubt that all the world would bow to his behests. This response of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the still more emphatic response of the British Press cannot fail to open the eyes of the Southern people to the folly of the arrogant boasts on which the Disunionists have built their hopes. The article from the London *Saturday Review* must be peculiarly galling to the propagandists of Slavery. It is to be hoped that it, as well as those from the London *Times*, and other English papers, will be widely disseminated through the South by the friends of Union. They are admirable arguments for Union.

I learn that the planters of Alabama are deserting their plantations, and taking their families to the towns and cities, from apprehension of revolt among the slaves. No doubt the same thing is taking place all over the South, for the alarm is said to be dreadful wherever the slaves are numerous. I also learn from a Southern and Pro-Slavery source, that the apprehended insubordination of the slaves results entirely from the statements made in the presence of the negroes by their masters. In every household the slaves hear that a man has been elected President who wishes to make them free, and that nothing but the efforts of the whites among them prevents them from enjoying their freedom. They hear these statements also from public speakers, for how could Southern gentlemen conduct a public meeting without the presence of a dozen or twenty slaves, to bring water, make fires, open doors and hold horses? In addition to these facilities of obtaining knowledge, many of the slaves have learned to read—not by the consent and approbation of their masters, but clandestinely, and no thanks to those who should be their instructors. Others trade with and talk with the poor degraded whites, who are often glad to be on friendly terms, and to conciliate the favor of negroes.

It is said that the overseers on the plantations which have been deserted by the proprietors are making loud complaints on account of the danger to which they and their families are exposed; and that they talk of deserting their posts. It thus seems that the time is at hand predicted long ago by JOHN RANDOLPH, when, if the slaves will not run away from their masters, the masters will run away from their slaves. He supposed that this result would follow the exhaustion of the soil, and bad husbandry; but it seems that the cause is far more potent than he dreamed of.

If the Gulf States secede from the Union, there can be little doubt that most of those who are not interested in Slavery will leave; and that the disproportion between the black and white races will be much greater than it now is. That terrible insurrections will result from this state of things must be plain to any man who reflects a moment upon the circumstances; and that a violent solution of the Slavery problem will speedily follow, may be set down as among probable events. It will soon become apparent that there is no safety for Slavery out of the Union; an opinion which has long been maintained by GARRISON and PHILLIPS, and who for that reason, have desired to see the day of its dissolution. I suppose that the passage of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession will be the signal for GARRISON to pronounce his *nunc dimittas*; since that event will in all human probability accomplish the great object of his life, the immediate abolition of Slavery, and at the same time canonize him as a prophet.

OBSERVER.

SENTIMENTS OF A PROMINENT BOSTON MERCHANT.

From a private letter to a New-York Commission House.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I presume that you have seen Gen. CUSHING's speeches—they are undoubtedly sound in their general tenor, but I could not but say to myself as I read them, *cui bono*. You know that I have sympathized with the South throughout the whole controversy, which has now reached its climax.

There was feeling and sentiment on both sides, and too much of passion for sound judgment upon questions as they arose, but the success of the *extreme* Southern doctrine could not have affected our material prosperity, while, on the other hand, the realization of the ideas of the average of our Republicans would have brought ruin to the North and South alike.

But yet I am a Massachusetts man and a Union man, and I would defend the interests of the South to the last, as long as they remain faithful to the Union. I hold that the same patriotism and love of country should induce us to oppose them by fire and sword, if need be, when they make themselves either rebels or aliens to the Union.

I don't think it a question worthy of discussion whether secession is rebellion or separation—rebellion must be suppressed, and it is contrary to the policy and peace of the country to allow of the existence of another Republic or nation within our present limits, and therefore separation implies reconquest—both mean war between the Union and those States which secede, and in such a war I am for the Union and for old Massachusetts, and in their cause I am prepared to venture "my life, my fortune and my sacred honor," and such you may be sure will be the unanimous voice of our people. When it comes to the decisive point, New-England will stand by the Union "however bounded" and whoever may be its President. Very truly,

FRANCIS J. PARKER.

FROM MARYLAND.

SOUTH CAROLINA—MARYLAND FEELING—SECESSION A FOREGONE CONCLUSION—SUFFERING IN BALTIMORE—LEGISLATURE TO BE CONVENED, &C.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 11, 1860.

The "unreserved motion towards self-distinction," with which South Carolina seems disposed to precipitate secession, would occasion in us a sensation not unlike that experienced by CHARLES LAMB on witnessing the immersion of his old friend at Islington, if the farce were only limited to herself, and did not involve a calamity the most serious that can happen to our country.

That this pestilent, though gallant little State, of some 450,000 inhabitants, has considered herself too exalted for association with her Federal sisters, we have had reason to believe on more occasions than one. The movement, however, in which she has now taken so forward a part, is of such formidable dimensions, and so serious in its consequences, that no one who thinks and feels rightly is disposed to treat with levity any action connected with it—not even in South Carolina. The people in Maryland feel aggrieved and hurt by her conduct, and the sentiment here, with few exceptions, is that she is acting with an eye only to her own interest and importance, without any regard to the position or opinion of those Border States, which, in the event of conflict, would stand between her and danger. That people must be "deaf to sound and blind to light," who any longer doubt that secession in five States at least is now a foregone conclusion. It was difficult to see, and hard to realize; but suffering, which always sharpens the senses, in all classes of our population, is fast dispelling the mists of skepticism and incredulity. We have no large manufacturing establishments here, such as exist at the North; nor will the interruption of Southern trade affect us to the same degree that it is most certain to affect you; but our people engaged in mechanical trades are beginning to anticipate cold, and are looking about for clothes—hunger, and are looking about for bread. I have seen letters addressed by such to a leading journal here, the *Exchange*, asking if there is no remedy. People of all classes are awakening from the apathy alluded to in my last letter, and the feeling of acquiescence in the course pursued by Gov. HICKS, in not convening the Legislature, is changing into a decided desire that some action bearing on the crisis should be taken by our State. The Union sentiment has in no degree diminished. No one here, except a few ultra and violent men in the lower counties, whose reason seems charmed by the magic of the cockade at their button-holes, consider the election of Mr. LINCOLN as *per se* excusing secession. Without inquiring the motive, or the right or the wrong of it, our people sadly, and with pain, realize only that it is on us, and that it is time for the Border States, and Maryland as one of them, to take some stand, not to avert, for that seems now impossible, but to arrest, to cure. From information received from our Senators at Washington, very little is expected from the action of Congress. The appointments on the House Committee do not give satisfaction here, and it is generally believed that the chief object of Mr. BOTELER in moving it was to gain time for State action, which, I understand, he has recommended to his constituency. The Governor of this State, as I learn from good authority, is now not unwilling to convene the Legislature, with a view either of appointing representatives from this State to attend the South Carolina Convention, for the purpose of advocating moderation and unity of action, or in order that a Convention of this State may be assembled by legislative authority. I saw, to-day, a letter from a distinguished Ex-Senator of Maryland, now in Washington, written in the gloomiest tone. "The Union," he says, "is going to pieces, and not a hand is raised to save it." Mr. BUCHANAN has, I fear, neither nerve or will for the occasion. Indeed, the Presidency at this time can scarcely be deemed a desirable position for the stoutest and boldest. Mr. LINCOLN has a stormy prospect before him!

"Dans le soulier qui le blesse,
D'le regrette ses sabots."

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOW AN EX-GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA TALKS.

The delegates elected to the South Carolina State Convention were serenaded at Columbia on the night of the 7th inst., and Ex-Governor ADAMS made the following speech. The *Mercury*, from which we copy, does not intimate that he was either insane or otherwise disabled from the exercise of common sense:

Ex-Governor ADAMS said that he prized the honor just conferred upon him more highly than all the honors heretofore heaped upon him by his constituents. LOWNDES, who opposed the Union, in his dying moments said he wanted no other epitaph than, "Here lies the man who opposed the Union, because it was fatal to his country." He (the speaker) wanted no prouder inscription than, "Here lies one who signed the Ordinance of Secession from that Union." *The Abolitionists were our best friends.* Thank God for what they have already done; and for the inestimable blessing they were about to confer, they were entitled to our warmest gratitude. Their assaults have been unceasing, but all for our good. They have organized themselves into a great geographical party. By so doing, they have furnished us with a justification for dissolving our connection with them. *If, to-morrow morning, they repealed every Anti-Slavery Law, and said they would never whisper the word "negro" again, he would still cut loose his connection with them.* [Applause.] The climate, the soil, and the people rendered it unsafe for Maine and Texas to be under the same Government. The idea of our fathers that representation was the bulwark of protection for the Union, had proved a fallacy—if ninety Southern men, were they all CALHOUNS in intellect, would not weigh against one hundred and forty of the LOVEJOYS and HICKMANS.

He was not going to discuss secession, for everybody was for it, from Dan to Beersheba, and in a few days it will be a fixed fact. He did not understand the position of Mr. BUCHANAN, but he supposed he was like SELDON, who, when asked how he was on the bank question, said he 'stood between NICK BIDDLE and CALHOUN.' [Laughter.] If secession brought peace, he hoped we would enjoy its introduction; but if it brought war, *we were the most unfortunate people on earth, for we had not bread and meat enough to feed the people who would come here to help us to fight our battles.* [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe war would come of it; and, if they wanted our blood, invite them to the banquet. *Throw away the scabbard, and let them understand we will neither give nor ask quarter.* [Applause.] They might overrun the country, but if we were animated by the spirit of our forefathers, *the swamps which protected MARION were here yet and the soil grows as good potatoes now as then.* [Applause.] He did not have much confidence in Virginia, because she refused to treat with the Commissioner of South Carolina. *It was just as hard to turn a Virginian as a Louisiana sugar-planter.* If she would secede, then he would listen to her. In conclusion, he said that on the 17th, 18th or 19th, he did not know which, but as soon as the ordinance could be drawn, he would vote to secede, and stay in secession till doomsday." [Loud applause.]

Gov. GIST has written the annexed letter in reply to one received from a citizen of Connecticut, covering a check for $1,000, which the writer desired to be invested in the new emission of South Carolina 6 per cent. stock, proposed by her Legislature to raise funds for the defence of her constitutional rights;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7, 1860.

DEAR SIR: On the occasion of a fire in Charleston, a crowd was collected near the burnt spot, and a Frenchman riding up, asked what they were doing? The reply was that they were sympathizing with the sufferers. The Frenchman, pulling out $10, said, "I sympathize this much; how much do you sympathize?" And we now call such acts French sympathy.

For your substantial sympathy, be pleased to accept the thanks of the State, and be assured that the moral influence of your patriotic act is worth infinitely more to us than ten times the amount given in any other way. It will commend itself to every citizen of our State, and after this no one will have the *boldness*, if he has the *meanness*, to refuse to contribute to the defence of his native State.

The money shall be drawn and applied as you direct, and I am satisfied you will never lose a dollar. If we should be overrun by superior numbers and become a conquered province, some patriot will be left to conceal enough gold in our mountain recesses to refund the amount due you, with interest.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your draft for $1,000.

With great respect, I am yours, &c.,

WM. H. GIST.

On Dec. 8 the following resolution was introduced into the State Legislature by Mr. RHETT:

Resolved, That, in view of the secession of South Carolina, within a brief period, from the Federal Union, a Special Committee be appointed, consisting of seven members, for the purpose of considering, and reporting at an early day, what measures of extraordinary legislation may be necessary or expedient in reference to foreign and domestic trade, and other subjects arising from our altered relations with the Federal Government and foreign nations.

In the course of the debate upon this resolution, Mr. RHETT explained that it was designed simply to direct the attention of the House to the measures designated, and not to perfect them. He thought it advisable that the Legislature should be prepared to take all action which a withdrawal from the Union might render necessary. There was no Committee, he said, on Navigation, and there were several other Committees in Congress which it would become urgent to raise in the event of a separation from the Union. The question of clearances was one which demanded prompt attention and adequate protection. The ballot-box should also be guarded. It would not do to let Northern men come into the State and overthrow our institutions.

Mr. COFFIN said that questions of very great importance to the State, in no way relating to the Federal Government, were claiming consideration. There would be some very important questions concerning commerce, one of which would be the right of clearing our vessels after the State seceded, and he assured gentlemen this was the subject of serious consideration on the part of the commercial men of Charleston. *Vessels are now being hurried off, in order to obtain for them clearances before the State declared herself out of the Union.* It would not be a very distant period when the relations of the State with the Federal Government would be ruptured, and then the clearances of our vessels would be a matter of the gravest importance. It occurred to him, therefore, that the best plan was to appoint a Special Committee, composed of commercial men as well as those of the legal profession.

The debate on the question of referring this matter to the Standing Committee of Federal Relations was continued for some time, and finally the Chair was directed to appoint the Special Committee called for.

ALABAMA.

CARD FROM HON. J. L. PUGH.

EUFAULA, Nov. 24, 1860.

I feel that it is due to my constituents, as well as myself, to make public my reasons for going to Washington, since the destruction of the Federal Government, by the election of LINCOLN, and you will oblige me by stating them in the *Spirit* of next Tuesday. The sole object of my visit is to promote the cause of Secession. I believe much good can be done and evil prevented by the presence of Southern members. The schemes of temporizers and Union-savers may be frustrated—the plans of the enemy understood—and valuable service rendered the cause of Southern deliverance by consultation, and especially by consolidating and putting in active operation the influence, wisdom, experience, and learning of the faithful. After doing all in my power to secure the speedy deliverance of the Southern people from the thraldom of an Abolition Government, I shall bid farewell to the City of Washington, never again to return while it is the seat of a Government that has jurisdiction over the State of Alabama.

Whether the election of LINCOLN is a result to be deplored by any true Southern man, depends upon the action of Slaveholding States. If we negotiate for new guarantees, palaver about coöperation, or entangle ourselves in the meshes of diplomacy, we are a doomed people. But if Alabama covers herself with the glory of being alone if she must, in the second Declaration of Independence, then the historian will record it, and our posterity celebrate it, as the cause that secured to them the blessings of a Southern Confederacy. The manhood and self-respect of Alabamians will be subjected, however, to no such test, for no event in the future is more certain that we shall have abundant coöperation; and while we may be called on to weep a little over the dead body of the old Union, we shall rejoice that the South is free.

Yours truly,

J. L. PUGH.

VIRGINIA.

PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE, a wealthy planter and prominent citizen of Virginia, writes to the Richmond *Examiner* representing that the party which has now triumphed is the one which for thirty years has sought to poison the mind of the slaves and instigate them to insubordination, poisoning and pillage. He therefore urges his fellow citizens to prepare for dissolution, but not to take precipitate action.

KENTUCKY.

The State Central Committee of the Union Party has issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Louisville on Jan. 8. The call says:

"We are aware that the notice is very short, but we hope that the alarming condition of public affairs will indicate to every one the necessity of speedy action on the part of all who love their country.

As it is not probable that any State Conventions will be held other than those called by the political organizations of the State, we hope that we do not transgress the limits of our authority when we express an earnest desire that members of all other political organizations in Kentucky will meet in their respective party Conventions at the same time and place, so that a full conference can be had, without regard to past party differences, as to the course which Kentucky and Kentuckians should pursue in the existing crisis. In these days of peril to our beloved country every consideration of patriotism demands that a common effort shall be made by all patriotic Kentuckians to preserve the Union and the Constitution from destruction. Let the people of Kentucky, if possible, become a unit in regard to the best mode of restoring peace and harmony to a distracted country."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs as follows from Washington under date of Dec. 11:

"There is no doubt that the President feels the awful responsibility now devolving upon him, and begins to look with distrust upon his old advisers. I have it from a good source that he was visited last night by Senators SLIDELL and GWIN, and that they had not long been in conference before Mr. BUCHANAN *expressed his belief that they were both Disunionists, and that he greatly regretted that he had ever been governed by their advice.* He also expressed the opinion that DOUGLAS was right in the position he had taken on the Lecompton question, and his mistake had been in quarreling with him, for he was a patriot, and loved his country. The two Senators left in anger. Attorney-General BLACK had a long interview with Mr. SLIDELL, in the Senate chamber, this morning, and it *is feared that Mr. Buchanan's courage failed him after they left him.*"

THE FEELING AMONG THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

VIEWS OF LEADING BUSINESS MEN.

The Lagrange, (Geo.) *Reporter*, which is published at the home of Hon. B. H. HILL, recently contained a well-considered article representing that the excitement in that State regarding secession, had passed its crisis; that the people were settling down to the conviction that the Constitution will secure them all their rights, and that they would make dissolution of the Union the last resort. Secession, the *Reporter* urges, is an unworthy refuge for the most timid, since the South will by it voluntarily relinquish to the Republicans all the advantages which they claim. This the people are realizing, and it urges them to send to the approaching State Convention men who will listen to reason, leaving them unpledged, however, so that they may act as the emergency may demand.

A prominent mercantile house in this City, which has been engaged in the Southern trade for nearly forty years, and which has correspondents in all parts of the South, sends us the annexed commentary on the article which we have alluded to above:

"This article, we believe, reflects correctly the sentiments of a majority of the people of Georgia. We have been personally familiar with the State and its people for nearly twenty-five years, and have watched the progress of affairs there with anxious care from the day of the meeting of the Legislature, and assure you that it is our clear conviction that unless some increased cause for agitation arises, the Convention which will meet in Georgia will not, and cannot be induced to take any hasty action. The man who claims Georgia as a secession State must be ignorant of her people—we mean the masses of Middle and Northern Georgia, outside of her railroad towns and cities. In Southern Georgia the feeling is much stronger for secession. Mark our prediction—Georgia will not secede until she has taken full time to demand her rights in the Union, and her delay will lead also to delayed action on the part of Alabama and Mississippi. South Carolina is the only State whose Convention will vote for separate State action and secession."

The same house favors us with the following extract from a letter written by one of the members of the firm, a native of North Carolina, who has been traveling through that State for the last month:

"NORTH CAROLINA, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

* * * I find much more quiet here than I expected. All kinds of business are at a stand still. The towns have more the appearance of Sundays than week-days. All are afraid to venture, hoping the present Congress will speedily do something to put all things right again. I have not seen the first North Carolina Disunionist, although I have met one or two wearing the blue cockade. These were, however, young upstarts, owning no property—not so much as one negro, and entirely without influence. North Carolina will not go with South Carolina, except to protect her if coerced by the General Government. I am glad to find the Union sentiment so general where I have been. I was somewhat afraid that there might have been a change recently. I was told to-day that if those Northern nullifying laws would be repealed the people in North Carolina would be satisfied. But North Carolina is not all the South, and I may find quite another tone in a week or two." * * *

THE DUTY AND INTEREST OF VIRGINIA.

A STRONG AND SENSIBLE APPEAL TO VIRGINIA FROM A VIRGINIAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Dec. 8, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: So far as I know, some of the Presses and public men of Virginia are (whether intentionally or not I will not say) engaged in an effort to "fire" the Virginia "heart" preparatory to her being "dragged" out of the Union. The Press and the men who assume to move public opinion in Virginia seem determined to "hitch" the old State on to the precipitating States. If this be not their motive why do they advocate a State Convention? All must know that the Legislature possesses all the power to preserve the Union that could be exercised by a Convention, but does not possess the power that a Convention would have to "drag" us out of the Union. The members of the Legislature are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States—the members of a Convention take no such oath. Virginia had no Convention in 1832, but acted through her Legislature. Virginia has it in her power to save the Union, and she alone can do it. If destroyed, she will be responsible for its destruction. Will she save it?

If she will, she must cease the firing process, which may be continued until her people are as ill-qualified to listen to temperate counsels as her sister States. If we would save the Union, every effort should be made not to excite, but to allay excitement, and prepare our people to look for redress in the Union, and make the effort to obtain it. The wrongs of which we complain are not the fault of the Constitution or the Government under which we have grown and prospered as no people ever grew and prospered. Look! To-day acknowledged throughout the world as one of the first Powers of the earth—destined, if we remain united, to be in the coming generation the most formidable and powerful nation on the globe. That of which we complain is a wrong sentiment, that has been inflamed by the firing process until the Southern mind has become excited to madness. How can this be corrected by acting directly upon the mind so excited? How can this be done? *By an amendment to the Constitution making it the duty of each State to deliver up on demand, accompanied with proof of ownership, and that the fugitive is in the State, a runaway slave, and in the case of failure or refusal so to do, to pay out of its own State Treasury to the owner the full value thereof, with all costs and expenses incurred in the effort to get him. This would be all we want.* Each State would have to adopt for itself a Fugitive Slave law, and it would not be long, if the law was resisted or evaded, before the State would require the county harboring the slave to reimburse its own State Treasury. This would visit upon the offenders the consequences of their own misconduct, and would soon restore to our once happy Union that era of good feeling which should never have been interrupted. It would remedy all the evils of which we complain, is all we ought to ask, and what could not, in justice, be denied.

Can such an amendment be adopted? I have no doubt of it, if asked in the proper spirit, and the means provided in the fifth article of the Constitution be used. Let the Legislature of each Slave State instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress to present to their respective Houses such an amendment. *Let the Legislature of Virginia, when it meets, instead of providing a power to destroy the Union, take the lead in proposing this amendment.* By doing so she would be resuming the position all assigned her a few short months ago—that of leader to the South; and she would rebuke the effort now being made to degrade her to a follower to another. I propose that the amendment shall be adopted through Congress and the State Legislatures in the manner pointed out in the Constitution. I do so because I would have no Conventions, State or Federal. I am aware that the current is running in favor of Conventions; but *as sure as Virginia has a State Convention it will attempt to drag her out of the Union, and as sure as a Convention of all the States meet, it will meet not to preserve but to destroy.* In a National Convention, demands would be made for dual executives, dual senates, restrictions upon the taxing power, recognition of the right to secede, and no one knows how many more propositions equally absurd and destructive, which, if acceded to, would of themselves destroy the Government. But if not acceded to—what then? A disagreement and an adjournment—the public mind every where, North and South, inflamed by its discussions. Think you all the powers of earth could keep us together?

May God in his mercy save us from a Convention on the one hand, and disunion on the other!

I have said Virginia can save the Union. Ought she to do it? She is more interested in its perpetuity than any State in it. Central in her locality, her interests evenly balanced between the two sections, possessing within her limits every description of mineral to be found in any of the States, the productions of the United States are hers. She grows everything raised in any of the States except sugar and rice. Holding more slaves than any State in the Union, she is interested, in common with her sister Slave States, in the maintenance and protection of the institution of Slavery. *A seller of slaves, her interest unites her with the North in opposing the reopening of the African Slave-trade.* Her central position in this Union, her material interests, her strict impartiality, because of an evenly balanced interest, causing her to sympathize with sections, to be benefitted by whatever benefits either section, and injured by whatever injures either section, gives to her, and will always give to her if she will only exert it as worthy sons of patriot sires should do, a controling influence in the councils of this nation. But dissolve this Union, and hitch her on the tail of a Southern Confedracy, to stand guard and play patrol for King Cotton—I drop the pen. I cannot contemplate the picture. I turn with horror from such a sight. O, for a Jackson to say, and make good the saying: "The Federal Union; it must and shall be preserved."

C.

DIFFICULTIES OF SECESSION.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS OF A SENSIBLE MAN.

We take from an able letter which we find in the columns of the Mobile *Register* of the 4th inst., from the pen of Hon. ROBERT H. SMITH, the subjoined practical considerations, which certainly commend themselves to the common sense of every reader. None (says the *National Intelligencer*) but those who have *determined* to close their ears to the voice of reason, on the ground that this is no time for the exercise of that discretion which belongs to rational beings, can refuse to give them audience. He says:

"Certain gentlemen propose at once to make a separate independent nation of the State, and to stand out before the world in this position for a shorter or longer time, necessarily bearing in the meanwhile all the burdens, and enjoying but few of the benefits of national existence; for *Alabama would only be a nation by her own declaration, and not by acknowledgment of any other Power, not even of her other sister States of the South.* These views fail to command my assent, and therefore I could not become the party candidate of those who entertain them.

While it is my opinion that Alabama must take this position, if necessary, for the assertion and maintenance of her rights, I do not believe it will be necessary, and am not willing in advance to accept it, because I think it will be fraught with many and big evils to our people, our cause, and to republican institutions. *Depreciation of property, depression of business, withdrawal of capital, derangement of currency, increase of taxes, miscarriage of public enterprise, and destruction of State credit, are some of the necessary consequences of any revolution of government; and we must, and I trust will, make up our minds to bear these things.*

Should Alabama go out of the Union alone, and so remain but for one month, she must so long solely bear the burdens of national existence; must raise and sustain a military force; must increase her police expenses; must do something for the regulation of commerce; must prop, as best she can, a deranged currency; must regulate and fix the value of coin and of weights and measures, and must provide some postal arrangement for the people; and she must raise the money for these ends. *The experiment for one short month would, I am fearful, so oppress our people as to give the cause a serious set back, and day by day incline the public mind to submit to present evils.*

Besides all these, and many more ills that I cannot enumerate in one short letter, we shall inaugurate a condition of successive changes of Government that will find a parallel in the revolution of Mexico.

No one, I suppose, will expect Alabama to remain a separate nation, and hence the public mind will be kept in all the feverish excitement of what is next to come! As one State and another may come out and propose to join us, Government will have to be formed and reformed; for there will be no existing confederation into which, like new States of the present Union, they are to be admitted. Each coming State may have some peculiar interests of its own to provide for, some peculiar dangers to be guarded against, and we shall be constantly revolving upon the giddy wheel of revolution, until the country may submit to anarchy or despotism.

It is easy to act on the single idea, 'let the Union slide,' for it is easy enough to pull down. But if Alabama undertakes to do it without *attempting* to combine with some other States in the movement, we will let the earnings of honest men, and their business and credit, and the honor of the State, and its ability to work out our rights and the hopes of a stable Government, 'slide' along with it, and we may lose the most auspicious moment for combining with other State; for, *when each one becomes a separate nation, each may stand more or less upon the bargain to be made*, and each may feel that no respect has been paid by the other to the common honor, common rights, and common dangers of all."

A PLEASANT STATE OF SOCIETY.

The Chicago *Tribune* has several interesting incidents of the excitement in the South, which are furnished it by a gentleman just returned from New-Orleans. In that city the excitement runs high, and all Northern men have been obliged to leave the St. Charles Hotel for more quiet quarters. One evening, in the reading-room of that establishment, the crowd was assembled as usual, and the Abolitionists were the theme. Becoming excited, one man, said to be wealthy and influential, pulled out his pocket-book and said, "*Here are $5,000 which I will subscribe to a fund to procure the assassination of Lincoln and Hamlin*; who'll swell the pile? In ten minutes, or less, more than $40,000 had been offered for this infamous purpose, and the names of the subscribers were taken down. In further proof of the prevailing frenzy, the informant of the *Tribune* relates the escape of Prof. MITCHELL, the well-known astronomer. He was on the cars going South, and when near Jackson, Miss., a man somewhat inflamed with liquor entered into conversation with him on political subjects. The Professor was cautious and reserved; but venturing to say that he thought Mr. LINCOLN was a conservative man and would do no injustice to the South, his Pro-Slavery friend was greatly incensed; and when the train halted at Jackson, jumped to the platform and shouted to the crowd about the station, "There's a d——d Abolitionist on the train! Lynch him! Lynch him!" Instantly, at least fifty men jumped on and commenced a search for the offensive specimen of Northern opinion; but before the Professor could be pointed out, the conductor, seeing the danger, pulled the bell-cord and the cars moved off, and with them the Professor with a whole skin.

SOME LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS TO A CONVENTION OF STATES.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to express my regret that you have lent your countenance to the unconstitutional scheme of a Convention of the Slaveholding States.

The Constitution was careful to take from the hands of local politicians so dangerous a power as a coalition of two or more States. The Confederation was powerless because there was no power of coercion sufficiently great to repress opposition without war. The Constitution remedied that—first, by subjecting the individual citizens to the National Government; and, secondly, by forbidding any State to "enter into any compact or agreement with *another State*" or *with a "foreign Power."*

If a State may agree to hold a Convention with another State, it may make a similar agreement with Mexico, or France or England. The Secessionists need not wait for secession before arranging with LOUIS NAPOLEON or VICTORIA the terms of alliance.

The Constitution, in pursuance of the same policy, further declares that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation. Surely any concerted sending of delegates, appointed by law and representing the sovereign power of the State, especially when the purpose is to concert terms to be proposed as a ultimatum on the residue of the States, is necessarily on the National Government, is flagrantly in conflict with that prohibition.

These articles of section 10 have been interpreted as once held by the Supreme Court—judges not unfavorite with Southern politicians—to exclude every form *of negotiation and intercourse of a political character between the States themselves, or between a State and a foreign State.* (Holmes vs. Johnson, 14 Peters, 572-574.)

The danger is as apparent as the unconstitutionality. For into any such Convention the worst disunion men will crowd. They will be able to carry measures which will not be conceded by the rest of the country; and then they will irresistibly insist that the Southern Confederacy was inaugurated by the mere assembling of the Convention, and proceed to act on their demands.

Were the Convention a merely voluntary assemblage it ought not to be encouraged; but if *chosen by law, it is the most dangerous infraction of the Constitution ever contemplated.*

UNION.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: A sense of duty to the State of Georgia requires me to take a step which renders it proper that I should no longer continue to be a member of your Cabinet.

In the troubles of the country consequent upon the late Presidential election, the honor and safety of my State are involved. Her people so regard it, and in their opinion I fully concur. They are now engaged in a struggle where the issue is life or death. My friends ask for my views and counsel. Not to respond would be degrading to myself and unjust to them. I have accordingly prepared, and must now issue to them, an address which contains the calm and deliberate convictions of my heart and judgment.

The views which I sincerely entertain, and which therefore I am bound to express, differ in some respects from your own. The existence of this difference would expose me, if I should remain in my present place, to unjust suspicions, and place you in a false position. The first of these consequences I could bear well enough, but I will not subject you to the last.

My withdrawal has not been occasioned by anything you have said or done. Whilst differing from your Message upon some of its theoretical doctrines, as well as from the hope so earnestly expressed that the Union can yet be preserved, the practical result likely to follow, which requires me to retire from your Administration. That necessity is created by what I feel it my duty to do. The responsibility of the act, therefore, rests alone on me.

To say that I regret,—deeply regret,—this necessity, but feebly expresses the feelings with which I make this communication. For nearly four years I have been associated with you as one of your Cabinet officers, and during that period nothing has occurred to mar, even for a moment, our personal and official relations. In the policy and measures of your Administration I have cordially concurred, and shall ever feel proud of the humble place which I shall occupy in its history. If your wise, conservative and patriotic warnings had been heeded by your countrymen, the fourth of March next would have found our country happy, prosperous and united. That it will not be so, is no fault of yours.

The evil has now passed beyond control, and must be met by each and all of us under our responsibility to God and our country. If, as I believe, history will have to record yours as the last administration of our present Union, it will also place it foremost among the purest and ablest of those that preceded it.

With the kindest regards for yourself and the members of your Cabinet, with whom I have been so pleasantly associated,

I am most truly and sincerely your friend,

HOWELL COBB.

To the PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your communication of Saturday evening, resigning the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which you have held since the commencement of my administration. I deeply regret that you have deemed it proper to separate yourself from us at the present critical moment; but I admit that the question was one for your own decision. I could have wished you had arrived at a different conclusion, because our relations, both official and personal, have ever been of the most friendly and confidential character. I may add, that I have been entirely satisfied with the ability and zeal which you have displayed in performing the duties of your important office.

Cordially reciprocating your sentiments of personal regard, I remain, very respectfully, your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. HOWELL COBB.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

TROUBLE IN BROOKLYN.—Some weeks since we gave an account of the mysteries and miseries, the ups and downs of life which had followed a beautiful damsel of the City of Churches, a young lady whose father stands high as a man of character, wealth, and influence, and now we are privileged to add a last link to the chain of singular events. Having been to Europe, where she was the suffering recipient of outrageous treatment, and having fled from her husband to her father's home, she was supposed to be quietly settled for life. Judge, then, of her surprise and of the parental indignation when, on Sunday last, the scallywag of a husband was seen leisurely walking up the front steps. He had arrived on the *Africa* the day before, and facing the enemy in its own castle, he succeeded, by dint of quiet submission to reproach, and eloquent pleadings and profuse promising, in establishing himself once more upon the houshold hearth. He explains the whippings, cursings, and other brutality by saying that he was in a measure out of his head, and that when he came to himself he was in the greatest imaginable agony on account of the treatment he had given his wife. When the babe was brought from the nursery the father seized it in his arms and burst into tears. The reconciliation between husband and wife will be the means of restoring peace to one of the largest and most influential family circles in the city.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—From Mr. HARROLD BEECHER, who has recently returned from Pike's Peak, we learned the following singular incident, which is at once horrifying and amusing: A few rods away from the settlement of Sherman's Diggings, a small company of men stood by the new-made grave of a dead companion. The coffin, with its sacred inclosure, rested upon the bier—with uncovered heads the parties listened to the words of the officiating clergyman, and all was reverent and respectful, until one of the mourners discovered in the earth thrown from the grave the "color," which indicated the presence of the desired gold. Communicating the fact to his companion he stole off to stake out a claim, but not so quietly but that the entire auditory noticed him, and one and all, including the clergyman and the sexton, dropped their weeping and, forsaking the dead, rushed in various directions, each "locating his timber," and securing thereby a share in the auriferous deposit. This being done they returned to the grave and concluded the funeral services.

A HAPPY COLLAPSE.—The *Southern Confederacy*,—not the Government which it is said will soon be organized, but the newspaper of that title published in Atlanta, Ga.,—has found its creditors inexorable, and is now breathing its last gasps in the arms of the Sheriff. It is not likely that Dr. HAMBLETON, the editor, will receive much sympathy in his adversity, from this quarter, at least; for our merchants will remember him as the originator of the "black and white lists,"—a system of swindling which is now prosecuted profitably by scores of humble imitators. That the Doctor did not attempt another raid upon this City to raise funds in support of his failing enterprise may be due to the present condition of Southern trade, or to the fact that his means were too nearly exhausted to defray his expenses hither. In the decease of the *Confederacy* there is only one cause for regret. In spite of its name it supported to the best of its small ability the policy advocated by Hon. A. H. STEPHENS; but it may well be doubted whether any cause gains strength from the efforts of so unprincipled a friend.

HE WANTED A POCKET.—Our philanthropic friend BRACE, who supports himself with his left hand while doing good with his right, has occasion to see curious and most interesting developements of character, such as few others are familiar with. Not long since a little ragged urchin from the interior of New-Hampshire, who had been roughing it in this City for several weeks, selling matches, brushes, &c., was brought to the Lodging-room by a friendly newsboy, who begged for him the usual outfit for the boy. Mr. O'CONNOR gave him a nice coat, and a comfortable vest and pair of pants, in which the youngster made a very creditable appearance. Much to the surprise of the benevolent donor, he expressed no thanks, but after carefully examining each article with a scrutinizing glance, with a disconsolate air he said: "There ain't no watch pocket," thereby causing a merry roar to issue from the twenty or thirty lusty throats belonging to the regular lodgers of the room.

GOOD BOYS.—A few eccentrics in Chicago, under the command of WM. H. GILLESPIE and FRANK WENTWORTH, have banded together for the purpose of aiding destitute families during the ensuing Winter. There are thirty-three in all, seven of whom are ladies, and the name of their organization is the "Zouave Oddities." The young men buy wood, send it to the door of some needy family, then, with saw, and buck, and ax, they visit the house, saw, chop and pile the wood. The ladies keep their eyes and ears open, and when they find persons really suffering for the necessities of life, they deputize two or three, who go together, carrying garments, pies, shoes and bread, with which they relieve the wants of the poor, taking from them invariably a receipt for articles delivered and time spent.

—Mr. T. P. Lindsay, of New-Haven, has invented a pistol which weighs less than Colt's "five-shooter," and yet discharges ten balls in less time than it will require to send five from the latter weapon. It repeats its discharges instantaneously, and two balls or one may be thrown at the same time.

PERSONAL.

—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has got himself into trouble. In his message vetoing the Bank bill, he alleged that corrupt influences had been used by the Banks to secure the passage of the measure. Thereupon the House placed upon its record, unanimously, the resolve "That His Excellency, Gov. Brown, has not only abused the privileges of this House, but has failed to maintain, in his official intercourse with this body, that dignity of deportment which becomes the Chief Magistrate of Georgia."

—Some wretches in New-Orleans managed to gain access to the Mayor's office a few days since, and having purloined a lot of letter-sheet blanks with the headings printed, wrote on them notes, which they addressed to different gentlemen, ordering them to leave the City forthwith. The recipients of these epistles did not think them such good jokes as the writers did.

—On Nov. 29, William Hollenbeck, Alvin Letts and John Maslen aged respectively 21, 19, and 16 years of age, and residents of Owego, were sentenced to eight and one half years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. They were charged with having set on fire a number of barns and other buildings in Owego and vicinity, and plead guilty.

—A movement has been set on foot in Buffalo to petition Hon. Millard Fillmore to attend the South Carolina Convention, which assembles on the 18th inst., to remonstrate against hasty secession.

Col. H. S. Lane writes to the Indianapolis *Journal*, denying most emphatically that he has refused to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship. On the contrary, he would be very glad to be elected.

—Mr. H. T. Tuckerman, the well-known poet and essayist, mourns the decease of his father, which occurred at Boston on December 10. He was in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

—The last person expelled from New-Orleans for opinion's sake is Mr. Harris, agent of a Pittsburgh house. He narrowly escaped some very rough treatment.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, who fell and injured his knee-pan some weeks since, is rapidly recovering, and will soon resume his official duties.

—Senator Bright is confined to his room in Washington by a violent attack of inflamatory rheumatism.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 5217, 5728, 5536, 5725, 5293, 3374, 5103, 5228, 6059, 6522, 5537, 5538, 6478, 6479, 6227, 4454, 6314, 6163, 5247, 5820, 6041, 6147, 2332, 5607, 6391, 4868, 6190, 6091, 6392, 6119, 6076, 6077, 5787, 6164, 6432, 6507, 6177, 4649, 5012, 6162, 6194, 6461, 6423, 6365, 202, 6452, 6453, 6463, 3399, 5516, 5520, 6466, 6216, 4427, 6402, 2950, 1674, 5465, 6443, 2244, 6503, 2708.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 135, 143, 143½, 86, 146, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 456, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Adjourned to next Monday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—One hour causes.—Nos. 1788, 4674, 4603, 4633, 4677, 4678, 4693, 4696, 2086. *Part II.*—The Calendar will not be called again.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE JURY DO NOT AGREE IN FINLEY'S CASE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, the jury in the case of Finley, the wife-murderer, which had been out all night, was brought in, and reported that they were unable to agree. One juror stated that he was unwell, but the Court did not deem his condition sufficiently dangerous to excuse him. Another juror stated that he did not think he should be able to agree with his colleagues, when the Court remarked that a juror should never make such a remark. The wisest often changed their minds. The least intelligent were sometimes the most obstinate. The opinions of individual jurors should have due weight on the minds of the others. The jury were then ordered to withdraw for further deliberation; the Court remarking that they would not be discharged until he should see fit to dismiss them. At a late hour last evening they had not agreed.

THE GREY MURDER—SLAVIN DISCHARGED.

Thomas Slavin, indicted with Charles Manhattan, for the murder of Richardson Grey, on the 10th of September last, was put to the bar. Manhattan had previously pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and had been sentenced to State Prison for life. The District-Attorney remarked that in the case of Slavin, he had no hope of being able to obtain a verdict for even the lowest degree of manslaughter, and he, therefore, wished to enter a *nolle prosequi.* The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

THIRD TRIAL OF KIMMELSTIEL FOR RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

The next case proceeded with was that of Samuel Kimmelstiel, indicted for receiving stolen goods. The property received consisted of several barrels of flour, for the larceny of which Henry Karpels had already been convicted and sent to State Prison.

Kimmelstiel had been twice before tried on the present charge in the General Sessions, the jury having disagreed each time, and the District-attorney despairing of obtaining a verdict in that tribunal, now brought on the case in the Oyer and Terminer. A very long time was occupied in impanneling a jury, nearly every juror called either having heard of, and formed an opinion about the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or else being challenged by the defence peremptorily. At length the trial proceeded, Mr Doyle, formerly of the District-Attorney's office, conducting the case for the People, as he had become conversant with the facts in the case on the previous trials, which he conducted.

During the trial all witnesses were excluded from the Court-room, except the one under examination.

Mr. Doyle opened in a somewhat lengthy statement to the jury of the facts relied upon by the prosecution. In June, 1859, Henry Karples had been in the employ of Hecker & Co., at the Metropolitan flour-mill. While in that position he had managed by a very ingenious plan to steal and sell several thousand dollars' worth of flour, in such a way that the loss did not appear at all by the inspection of the books, and was only detected at last by a rumor reaching Hecker Brothers that their flour was selling cheaper in New-Haven than they could furnish it at their own door. Investigation led to the discovery of the culprit, and his imprisonment at Sing Sing, on a conviction for grand larceny. Flour was not sold at the mill, but only by David Dowse & Co. A person wishing to purchase flour would get an order at Dowse & Co.'s and the order would be honored by Hecker & Co. This was the general rule. At one season of the year, however, a large quantity of flour was made up for Jewish consumption, of a peculiar kind, known as Passover flour. The prisoner came to the mill itself for this, without first obtaining an order from Dowse & Co. It was not this flour that was stolen, but it was in this way that Kimmelstiel become acquainted with Karples, and the manner of conducting business at the mill. Subsequently he had made arrangement with Karples by which he had received nearly three hundred barrels of the stolen flour. It was for this offence that he was now on trial.

George V. Hecker, the first witness, testified that himself and brother were proprietors of the Metropolitan Flour Mills: Henry Karples was delivery clerk in June, 1859; the firm of Dowse & Co., in South-street, near Broad, sold the flour of the Heckers on commission; Mr. Reaney took personal charge of the details of the mill; the witness and his brother were each in the mills two or three times a day, for a few minutes each time; a peculiar kind of flour, called passover flour, is made about Easter time. Witness had known Kimmelstiel five or six years. He was a baker. Witness had known Karples about five years, during which time he had been delivery clerk. He had always, up to the time of the discovery, been considered honest and efficient. His business was, when parties presented orders from Dowse & Co. for flour, to order its delivery, and take a receipt from the person receiving it. Witness was not positive, but had the impression that he once sold, or ordered to be sold, some flour directly from the mill. This was two or three years ago. From his books he knew that Reaney had sold from the mills before, but not Karples. There were twenty different brands, but only three different kinds of flour. There was one quality of flour on which only one brand was ever put—the "Rapahannock." The "Island Mills" flour was put up under only one other brand, while the Allegany was sold under any one of twelve or fifteen brands to suit customers. All the flour of the mills was sold by Dowse & Co. Among the heaviest purchasers were Lawrence, Lane & Co. They would buy a large quantity of Dowse & Co., and then when Dowse & Co. had given a general order for the entire amount it would be treated like a bank account, and Lawrence, Lane & Co. would present small orders from time to time, as their needs might require. Sometimes, with accounts conducted in this manner, they were allowed to overdraw the general order given by Dowse & Co.

The flour which witness had sold from the mills direct, two or three years ago, was some which had been marked as Allegany; but not coming quite up to that mark, it was sold from the mill. This was an isolated instance. Except, when once or twice Reaney had sold one or two barrels, in an emergency, the general rule was adhered to that Dowse & Co. sold all the flour.

Moses Fisher next testified that he had been a cartman for 15 years; had known the prisoner two years; during that time had carted Flour to him from the Metropolitan Mills about sixteen times; prisoner's wife usually paid the cartage; the order for the Flour was usually given by prisoner or his son; always signed a receipt at the mill, on the delivery of the flour; witness here identified his signature in the delivery book, at the entry, June 28, 1859, "twenty barrels;" he received these twenty barrels from Karples, and carted them to "Kimmelstiel's; they were charged in the book to "L. L. & Co.;" the cartman received the order either from the prisoner or his son; his wife paid the cartage; a list of the entries in the delivery book was here read, and the witness testified to having carted the various amounts as entered, in all 261 barrels; when Kimmelstiel was arrested, witness was called to the Court, before Justice Quackenbush; the Justice told prisoner that a search-warrant would be issued unless he gave an order on his wife for the flour in his possession; he gave the order, and witness took it, and the wife delivering up the flour, he carted it away, thirty-six barrels in all, and put it in storage, taking a receipt therefor; witness thought there were some of the thirty-six barrels which he had not carted to the prisoner; it was taken from the basement of his bakery; witness did not go into the basement; Lane and Reaney turned it out on the sidewalk, and witness took it there; when the prisoner used to give him orders for the flour he said nothing about keeping secret, or taking any particular care; the barrels are usually delivered upon the sidewalk, openly; he was always told to go for the flour between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; prisoner's son, who sometimes gave me orders, is about twelve years old.

Elijah T. Reaney next testified that he was the general Superintendent of Hecker & Co.'s flour mill; he had been in the employ of the Heckers eleven years; Karples had been three or four; he was delivery clerk. Witness then described Karples' duties, the same as the first witness had done. He repeated, also, the description of manner in which Lane, Lawrence & Co. purchased flour, getting a general order of Dowse & Co., sometimes for two or three thousand barrels, and sending for it in small quantities; no flour was set apart for them; it was sometimes not even made when the order was given; the flour belonged to Hecker & Co., and was at no time in the custody of Karples, he being only a clerk; it was in possession of the witness, who was Superintendent; Karples had no authority whatever to sell the flour; whenever any flour was sent out, a receipt was taken in a book, and also a duplicate receipt on a slip; every day these duplicate receipts, with a minute of them in a pass-book, were sent to Dowse & Co., who could then compare them with their own order book, and so detect any difference; a stock book was also kept, in which was entered an account of all the flour made in the mill; prisoner was accustomed frequently to come to the mill, and ask the price of flour, and wish to purchase it; witness had told him a great many times, as often as once a month since the fall of 1856, that no flour could be sold at the mill, but that he must get an order from Dowse & Co.; Karples would be by these occasions, and would laugh, saying prisoner must have a short memory if he couldn't remember after having been told so many times; once when the prisoner came in the evening for some Passover flour, he had received as a special favor three or four barrels of other flour, on his representations that he had been busy baking, and had not had time to go for an order during the day, and wanted enough to last till next day.

Witness had his attention first called to suspicious circumstances the 30th of June, 1859; none of the two hundred and eighty-one barrels which prisoner had received had been sent with consent of witness; he then identified the entry of the twenty barrels, carted by Fisher to prisoner on the 28th of June, as in Karples' handwriting; the "L. L." on the book stood for Lawrence, Lane & Co.; at the Police Court, witness asked the prisoner why he had bought flour of Karples, and if he had not been told repeatedly, in the presence of Karples, that no flour was sold at the mill; he said he knew I had told him so; about the twenty barrels, he said that Karples had come to his store and there written the order for them, signing it L. L. & Co.; he said he had paid for the flour, but had no bill, and did not remember what he had paid for it; while a search-warrant was preparing, he said he did not want an officer to go to his house, and gave an order on his wife for the flour; witness then went with Lane, and identified the flour by peculiarity of the brand, and by the plugs in the head; thirty-six barrels were taken away; the flour of that description at the time was worth about $7 per barrel; Karples kept the stock and delivery books; the other books of the establishment were kept by witness; witness had paid to Officer Boyer over $2,000 in connection with the Karples case, but nothing in connection with the present one; the money was the Heckers', and had been for services in going to Canada after Karples, &c.

At this point, the hour being late, the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the trial will be concluded. No other cases will be taken up till Monday.

Court of General Sessions.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, John Stevenson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

Patrick McGuire, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a horse and cart while on a spree, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and the complainant interceding in his behalf, he was sentenced sixty days to the City Prison.

James Coburn, indicted for burglary in the second degree, in breaking into a sewing-machine establishment, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing three years and six months.

Two little boys, Andrew and John Hawley, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and as they were not hopeless offenders, were discharged, under suspended sentence.

Ellen Gibbons, indicted for burglary in the second degree, was next put to the bar. Upon a statement of the case to the Court, the Recorder declared that the offence could not exceed petty larceny, to which, therefore, the prisoner pleaded. Good character was proved, and sentence suspended.

RAPE UPON A CHILD NINE YEARS OLD.

The only trial had was that of Phillip Weidersum, indicted for committing rape on a little girl, 9 years of age.

Sarah Deorf, the victim of the assault, first testified in a very clear and consistent manner, that about the 7th of August last she went in the afternoon to the prisoner's grocery-store; when he called her behind the counter and accomplished his purpose.

The testimony of two physicians was then introduced, in proof of the injuries which the child sustained, which were of a serious character. The little girl's mother testified also to her condition.

The defence introduced witnesses to prove the improbability of the offence having been committed, on account of the arrangement of the store, and also attempted to sustain the theory of an *alibi.*

The jury took the case and retired. After an absence of an hour and a half they returned, and stated that they were unable to agree, nine being for acquittal and three for conviction. They were then discharged, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John C. Baillie.
For Felonious Assault—Francis Duffy, Ernest Trusten, John Sauer.
For Forgery—Joseph Verona.
For Grand Larceny—Louis Schneider, Herman Simon. William Baker.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Jacob P. Chatterton, Charles F. Fisher.
For Burglary—Sebastian Farinar, *alias* Doesler, George Williams, Thomas Mackey, Lewis Mars.
For Arson—Wm. M. Johnson, Patrick Welsh.

Actions of Arrest—Liability of a Firm for the Acts of a Partner.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, Woodruff, Hoffman, Moncrief and Robertson, Justices.

Edward M. Townsend and Henry C. Yale vs. Peter Bogert, John C. Jeffries and Samuel Jackson.—This was an appeal from an order at Special Term, denying the motion of defendant Bogert for an order vacating an order of arrest under which he was held to bail. The following will fully explain the case:

BOSWORTH, J.—These goods were sold to the defendants and delivered to them, and the firm has disposed of them. As they were obtained by fraud an action of trover, or an action on the case for the deceit and fraud will be against all, although Bogert as a matter of fact was ignorant of the fraud.

Hawkins *vs.* Appleby, 2 Sand, S. C. R. 421—129.
Locke *vs.* Stearns *et al.*, 1 Melc. (Mass. R.) 560.
Cary *vs.* Hotailing, 1 Hill 311, is an authority that trover will lie for the value of the goods on such a state of facts as the evidence establishes.

Affidavits establishing such a cause of action, of themselves authorize an order to arrest and hold to bail. Code, § 179, Sub. 1.

Such a rule as applied to the partner not guilty of actual fraud, is no more severe than the one in force prior to the code. In an action of trover a defendant was held to bail as a matter of course, without any order of the Court or of a judge authorizing it. 2 R. S. 3, 48, § 8, Sub. 4.

I do not think that the allegation in Yale's affidavit, that this action is brought to recover the price of goods sold, justifies that inference that the plaintiffs' complaint does or will state merely a contract of sale, a delivery. Expiration of the term of credit and non-payment of the price, even if it be assumed or would be true, that in an action in that form, Bogert could not be held to bail for a debt fraudulently contracted by his partners, he not being a party to the fraud.

These affidavits detail the whole transaction, and I find nothing in the allegations referred to inconsistent with a purpose to declare in such form of action as will secure the right to hold all the defendants to bail. Neither the contents of the summons nor those of the complaint are stated; the affidavits show that price agreed to be paid is the sum sought to be recovered.

But I think the affidavits should be liberally construed in this respect in favor of the plaintiffs, as they state facts enough to establish a cause of action which of itself gives a right to hold to bail; and as it does not appear that the plaintiffs have not stated or will not state such a cause of action in their complaint, nor that they are precluded by the form of their summons from doing so.

But I am not satisfied that the defendant, Bogert, cannot rightly be held to bail under sub. 4 of sec. 179 of the Code.

I think all the defendants were guilty of a fraud, within the meaning of that section, in contracting the present obligation.

It is well settled that the fraud of one member of a firm in obtaining goods which have gone to the firm's use, is, in judgment of law, the fraud of all, in such sense that an action will lie against all of them for it, and that all are liable for the damages caused by it.

Bogert, as well as his copartners, contracted the debt; and he, as well as the others, was guilty of a fraud in contracting it, for the purpose of every civil remedy to obtain redress for such fraud (unless he be entitled to exemption from being held to bail for it.) In the nature of things he can claim no other exemption, and the question is, Is that secured to him by the Code?

I cannot understand how it is that, on the same state of facts, the judgment of law is, that in an action based solely on the fraud, and to recover the damages caused by it, it is his fraud; but so far as his liability to be held to bail is concerned, he is guiltless of all fraud, and has neither committed nor assented to it. The Code does not, in terms nor by any fair intendment, make any such distinction.

I think the language, "when the defendant has been guilty of a fraud," must be deemed to have been used in sub. 4, § 179, to designate and include all those who by settled law upon a given state of facts as to the contracting of debt, are the persons transacting it, and who also have been guilty of fraud in contracting it.

It is under this rule of construction that it has been held that a defendant in an action of *crim. con.*, or for seduction, may be held to bail at the suit of the husband or father, as one who has done an injury "to the person" of the plaintiff. (Code, sec. 179, sub. 1; 4 How, P. R., 234; 3 Code, R., 9.)

So long as the law imputes the fraud to him, and for the purpose of the civil remedy of the party defrauded declares it to be his fraud, I think he is as liable to be arrested and held to bail as if he had committed it in intent and in fact. This conclusion finds some analogy in the rule that although an infant is not liable upon his contracts, yet an action for *assumpsit* will be against him for money embezzled, as the Court in furtherance of justice will look through the form of the action as to the tortuous nature of the transaction. (1 Espinosse, 172; 3 Pick, 492; 5 Hill, 391.)

On another view, I think he may rightly be held to bail under the 4th sub. [I think these affidavits show enough to justify the inference that he knew a fraud had been committed and assented to it.

The affidavit of Britton shows that the goods bought of his firm were sent to the defendants' store, part on the 27th, and the rest on the 26th of July; they were bought for cash, to be paid on delivery of the goods, and that a bill for the price was sent with them, headed, in writing, "prompt cash;" that these goods were sent to Baltimore by the defendants immediately, and an advance of $2 000 obtained on them.

The purchase of the plaintiffs was made, and the goods were delivered on the 2d July, 25 days prior to the purchase from the Brittons. I think the inference a just one, that Bogert, being a partner and nominally, as it is just to presume, the actual head of the firm, knew that these purchases had been made, and that the goods had been disposed of by the firm; that they had not been paid for, and that the firm had no means with which to pay for them, and could have had no intention of paying for them at the time they were bought.

It requires great credulity to believe that he was ignorant of the repeated applications for payment made at the store through a period of six weeks, and did not learn, if he did not know, when the goods were bought that they were procured by fraud.

And I think it a just conclusion, from the affidavits respecting the nature of the business which the defendants professed to transact, and that during this period they were not visibly doing any business in that time, that he was aware of and was expecting gains from the fraudulent operations in which all the other partners are shown to have been actively engaged. Jackson and Jefferis were both asked on the 20th of September if the plaintiffs could not in some way get the goods back. Jackson referred to Jefferis to give the answer, and Jefferis "shook his head without saying anything. He was then asked if the goods were sold to Byerly. He said, "Yes, partly so and partly not." This is some evidence of a demand of the goods and of a refusal to restore them. The effect of that is not doubtful. (Holbrook *vs.* Wright, 24 Wend., 178.)

Bogert does not choose to make any affidavit, and attempt to repel any one inference which would naturally be drawn from the character of these transactions and the fact of his being the head of the firm.

Under any view suggested I think the defendant Bogert was rightly held to bail.

The fancied severity of such a rule will find a perfect analogy in many other cases.

Common carriers are liable in an action for an injury to the persons of individuals who may be injured by the negligence of their servants.—Bostwick *vs.* Champlain, 11 Wend., 571—18 id. 175. Colier *vs.* Bellner, 1 Bos., W. 490.

In such an action the defendant may be held to bail by § 179 of the Code.

Whether the negligence was that of one of the parties only, or is that of a servant hired and paid by one partner only, as in Bostwick *vs.* Champlain (repe'd) all the partners may be held to bail, although in the one case one partner alone did the wrong, and in the other neither actually did it or assented to it. They, as well as the parties *actually guilty*, are held to bail because in law they are all guilty of the wrong on the same principle and in the same sense, that in the present case are all guilty of the fraud practiced on the plaintiffs.

I think the order should be affirmed.

MONCRIEF, J., concurred in the foregoing opinion.

1. I think the arrest can be sustained on the affidavits, as establishing a case of trover and conversion, and that the complaint thus formed would be consistent with the affidavits.

2. I think the case is presumptively made out of adoption, acquiescence and participation in the fruits of the fraud. I think a partnership raises of itself such a presumption, and the facts here stated strengthen such presumption.

Hence, without saying that a partnership may not be free from liability to arrest in a plain case of entire innocence, and attempt or disposition to redress the fraud, I am of opinion that the arrest should in this case be sustained and the order affirmed.

WOODRUFF, J, wrote a dissenting opinion.
ROBERTSON, J, dissented.
John J. Townsend, for plaintiff; Wm. H. Scott, for defendant Bogert.

Execution against the Person—Estoppel.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

The Bank of Beloit vs. George W. Beale, et al.—This action was originally tried before the Chief Justice of this Court, on the 14th day of June, 1860, upon whose instruction the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $5,553 77. It now comes before this Court on an appeal from the whole judgment. It appears from the pleadings in this cause that the plaintiff is a corporation created under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. That the defendants are partners in business in this City under the firm and name of Beal & Adams. It is stated that during the months of July and August, in the year 1858, the plaintiff employed the defendants to sell certain goods belonging to the plaintiff on commission, consisting of 91 sacks of wool. That their instructions were to sell the wool for cash. It appears that pursuant to these instructions, the defendants during the month of October in the same year sold the wool for the sum of $7,405 69.

That in September, 1858, the defendants paid plaintiff on account of the sale $2,000. That subsequently the plaintiff, by its agent in this City, demanded the balance of the proceeds of the sales, but it seems it was refused. The defendants set up that the wool was not the property of the plaintiff, but allege that it was the property of one B. A. Sweet, of the City of Albany, in this State, and was at the time in the possession of one Sherwood, his agent in the State of Wisconsin, and that he only held the wool in his possession for the purpose of transporting it to Sweet, his principal; that Sherwood, for the purpose of converting the wool to his own use, delivered it to the plaintiff, and that it then came through the plaintiff to the defendants. On the trial of this action it was proved that Sweet had, after the consignment of the wool to the defendants, commenced an action against Sherwood for breach of an agreement between them in respect to the purchase of the wool, and had in that action recovered a judgment against him, and had him in custody under a *ca sa* issued upon such judgment. It is alleged that plaintiffs, at the time they received the wool of Sherwood, had notice of Sweet's rights; that Sweet, previous to the action, had given the defendants notice of his rights, and the facts constituting his title to the wool, and claimed the wool and the proceeds thereof of them, and prohibited them from paying over the proceeds to any one else. His Honor, on the trial, ruled that the recovery of the judgment and the *ca sa* issued thereon estopped, and precluded the defendants from setting up their defence above-mentioned, and the correctness of this decision is the main question on this appeal.

James C. Carter for appellants and defendants; E. P. Clark for respondent and plaintiff.

Result of the Indian Root Pills Libel Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Andrew B. Moore vs. George W. Comstock.—This was an action for libel growing out of a controversy in regard to the manufacture and sale of Indian Root Pills. The case was stated at length in the TIMES of Dec. 4, and it will be remembered that in June, 1859, the defendant, as the plaintiff averred, made oath maliciously, and with the intention of injuring the plaintiff, before Justice Osborn, a Police Magistrate, that the plaintiff and one White, had committed grand larceny, in stealing about $6,000 worth of Moore's Indian Root Pills, labels, books, papers, accounts, &c; and that, without probable cause, the defendant caused the plaintiff to be arrested and held to answer an indictment, and that he also went before the Grand Jury and there charged the plaintiff with stealing. The plaintiff averred that no bill of indictment was found, and the defendant claimed that one was found.

The jury now found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $500.

Action to Make an Indorser Liable.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

Joseph H. Westcott vs. Walter Keeler.—The case now comes up on appeal from a judgment rendered on a decision of Justice HOFFMAN on a trial without a jury, in favor of the plaintiff.

The complaint in the action alleges that a loan was made by one Mattison, to the defendant, upon a note made by John W. Rumsey, and *alleged* to have been *indorsed* by the defendant, and which became due October 1, 1854; that when the note became due the defendant asked for an extension and proposed that Rumsey should give a new note, and that he (the defendant) *would indorse it*; that Mattison thereupon surrendered the old note to Rumsey and got a new note, made by Rumsey to his own order, and that defendant, although requested, *refused to indorse it*, and that defendant acted fraudulently.

The answer alleges that the defendant acted as broker, and that Mattison made the loan to Rumsey on Rumsey's note, and 100 shares of Suffolk Bank stock as collateral—denies that the original note was indorsed by the defendant, and also alleges that the proposed extension was negotiated at the request of Rumsey, and denies that the new note was to be indorsed by the defendant, or that the defendant promised to indorse it.

Points are now raised both as to the law and evidence by the counsel for the defendant, and it is contended that the judgment rendered below is not sustained by the law and the facts, and should be reversed. Decision reserved.

The Ups and Downs of Law—Motion to Set Aside a Verdict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Israel Steinhardt vs. John G. Boker et al.—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £900 Sterling, which the plaintiff alleges to have deposited with the defendants in trust, to be paid over to him, and which he had demanded of the defendant previous to bringing this suit. The answer denies the allegation stated in the complaint.

The cause has been tried twice. At the first trial the Jury disagreed, and at the second the Jury found for the plaintiff for the sum of $3,678 17.

A motion is now made by the defendant's attorney to set the verdict of the plaintiff aside, as being against the weight of evidence.

N. B. Hoxie for the motion; Beebe, Dean & Donohue opposed.

Verdict.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Bonney.

Smith vs. Smith.—This was a controversy between the parties to the action in regard to goods sold and delivered to a firm of which the plaintiff alleges the defendant was a member.

The only question to try was whether or not the defendant was a member of the firm, as he alleged he was not. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 11th inst., and now resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

Result of the Action against John P. Ellis—The Injunction Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Samuel Shardlow vs. John P. Ellis et al.—This case was reported in the TIMES of the 26th of November. It was an application to make perpetual a preliminary injunction, previously granted, to restrain the defendant, Robert H. Ellis, the assignee of John P. Ellis, from disposing of the property assigned, on the ground that the assignment was made with the intention of defrauding the plaintiff.

After hearing both sides of the case, the Court now denies the motion for an injunction, thus deciding in favor of the defendants. The course of Mr. Ellis is therefore vindicated, and he stands acquitted of all blame.

Jurisdiction of the Surrogate after Appeal to the Supreme Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Matter of the Will of James P. Allaire.—The particulars in regard to this will have been several times stated in the TIMES. The case was now before Mr. Surrogate WEST, on a motion to amend the papers in a proceeding on appeal from a portion of the Surrogate's decree admitting the will to probate. The decree admitting the will, made on the 18th of January last, allowed costs to the counsel for the contestants. The widow appealed from so much of the order as allowed costs to the counsel, but failed to have her bond acknowledged until one day after the expiration of thirty days allowed for appeal.

Motion was made to amend.

Counsel for contestants objected, urging that the case was either in or out of this court. If the appeal had been made this motion must be made in the Supreme Court, and the Surrogate had no longer jurisdiction. If the appeal had not been made and perfected it was now too late, because the thirty days had expired. In either event the motion must be denied.

The Surrogate concurred and denied the motion.
B. Cozzans for motion; Gilbert Dean opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—The contest in regard to this will again proceeded before the Surrogate. Messrs. B. J. Blankman (brother of Elmon) and Kirkpatrick being examined. The matter was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Bonney.

Baker et al. vs. *Cornish.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Ball et al. vs. *Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—Order modified so as to vacate the authority to examine witnesses at Florence or Leghorn, not named in commission, with costs.

Brett et al. vs *Buckum et al.*—The order directing the party to produce correspondence, &c., was too broad, and left with the party the decision whether any of them related to the matter in issue, and cannot form the basis of a proceeding for contempt. That portion of the order appealed from is reversed without costs.

Lycurgus Egertrin et al. vs. *Augustine Ford.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs. (Opinion by SUTHERLAND.)

Durando vs. *Durando et al.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Gurlick vs. *Gurlick.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Griffin vs. *Clark, et al.*—Judgment for respondent, with costs.

New-York Ice Company vs. *North Western Insurance Company.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

New-York Packing and Belting Company.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Reynolds vs. *Dinsmore, et al.*—Appeal taken by the plaintiff, dismissed with $10 costs. The costs for such appeals to be paid by plaintiff to defendants, Dinsmore, Sanford and Shoemaker, and $10 costs for the motion; such costs of appeal and motion to be collected in any one of the actions as the defendants may elect.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Mitchell et al* vs. *Colt.*—Allowance of $30 ordered.

Artherton vs. *Dalley.*—If the defendant had given bail and justified, he would still have had the right to make this motion. The fact that he gave the bail without being exposed to the trouble of the arrest does not alter the case. The motion must be heard on the merits, on the 14th of December.

Brown vs. *Sherwood.*—Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to appoint receiver and take security.

Godfrey vs. *Johnson et al.*—Motion granted by default.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Shardlow* vs. *Ellis et al.*—Motion for an injunction denied, without costs to either party.

Kimball vs. *Kimball.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

INGRAHAM, J —*Glines* vs. *Jackson et al.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Oppenheimer, et al. vs. *Nussbaum.*—Motion granted on payment of all costs in the judgment, and $10 costs of motion and filing undertaking, with sureties to be approved of by a Judge, to pay what may finally be recovered in the case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Moncrief.

James Bunten vs. *The Orient Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff, findings of facts, &c., with Clerk at Special Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 13.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Con	85⅞	160 Hudson River R...	39
9,000 N. Carolina St.6s	80	8 do...	39½
26,000 Missouri State 6s	66	50 do......b10	39
3,000 N.Y. Cen. Bs.'76.	101	50 do......s15	39
7,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bs.Ex	90	200 Harlem Railroad...	13½
3,000 E. R. 3d M.Bs.'83	85	100 do......b10	13½
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	73	40 do...	13¾
1,000 E. R. Con. Bs. '71	50½	100 Harlem R. Pref....	31½
1,000 Hud. Riv.3d M.Bs	81	100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1½
3,000 Har. R. 1st Mort.	91	50 Reading Railroad..	33½
2,000 Har. 2d Mge. Bs.	88	200 do...	33½
100 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86½	100 do...	32
1,000 do...	86⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R....	46½
1,000 C. & N. W. 1 M.	40	125 M. S. & N. I. R....	12½
1,000 C. & N. W. 2 M.	16	50 do...	12½
28 Mechanics' Bank...	100	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28½
20 Bank of America...	100	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	57½
5 Bk of State N. Y...	85	250 do...	57½
51 Am. Exchange Bk.	86	100 do......s10	57
47 Metropolitan Bank.	100	200 do......c	57¾
20 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	95	50 do......c	57¾
5 do...	96	50 do......s3	57¾
100 Pacific Steam. Co.	78½	20 Clev. Col. & Cin....	90
50 N. Y. Central R...	72¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R...s30	61
50 do...	72⅞	270 do......opg	61½
1850 do...	72½	5 do...	61¾
150 do...	72¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R....	23¾
250 do...	72½	100 do...	23¾
200 do......snwk	72	150 do...	23⅞
100 do......snwk	72¼	100 do......s10	23⅞
150 do......s5	72½	50 do...	24
50 Erie Railroad......c	29	65 do...	24¼
450 do......c	28⅞	50 do......b30	24¼
75 do......s3	28¼	40 Chic. & R. Isl. R..	47¼
100 do......10	28	100 do...	47
450 do......s30	27	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R..	63

SECOND BOARD.

$29,000 U. S. 5s,'74, Con	90	20 Hud. River R......	39
1,000 Missouri State 6s	66½	100 Harlem Railroad....	13¾
10,000 do......s30	65¾	25 do...	14
2,000 do...	66¼	100 do...	13¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	71¾	100 do...	13¾
2,000 Brook. City W. Ln	99	50 do......b30	14
1,000 Erie R. 4th Mt. Bs	75	50 Mich. Cen. R......	47
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	68	250 Mich. So.&N.Ind.R.	12½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	87	8 Panama Railroad..	115
10 Bank of Commerce	89½	30 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	58
50 Park Bank...	101	50 do......s10	57⅞
30 Bank St. New-York	85	100 Gal. & Chic R.p&c	61⅞
40 Del. & Hud. Cnl.Co	82¼	250 Clev. & Tol. R....	24
10 Pac. M. S. Co....	78¾	450 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	47¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R....s15	72¼	100 do......s10	47¾
377 do...	73	43 do...	47¾
400 Erie Railroad...s10	28	105 Mil. & Miss. R.....	8

THURSDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened dull in the absence of additional news from abroad, which came in later in the day, by telegraph from Halifax, and the early dealings were again influenced on the Share-list by the first impression on the Street of the annual report of the New-York Central Company, and that stock sold down to 72½ ₩ cent.; and the Westerns were ½@⅞ ₩ cent., and Erie 1 ₩ cent., lower than yesterday afternoon. But after the adjournment of the morning Board, the feeling in the market was improved by the English news, Central recovering to 73 ₩ cent. cash., and subsequently selling, at and after the Second Board, to 73@73⅛@73¼ ₩ cent. Illinois Central scrip also improved to 58 ₩ cent, Rock Island to 47⅞, Harlem to 14, and Panama (a small parcel) sold at 115 ₩ cent. The State Stocks showed much steadiness in price and demand, Missouris at 66@66½, North Carolinas at 80, Tennessees advanced to 71¾, and the Federal Fives were 1 ₩ cent. higher and rather wanted. Erie Bonds were considerably higher on the third and fourth mortgages, and the bids and sales on the other leading Railway mortgages higher. Sales of Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 86½@87 ₩ cent. The City Bank Shares are generally weaker. Sales of American Exchange, 86; Commerce, 89½; and Importers' and Traders', 95@96 ₩ cent. At 4 o'clock the speculative Share market on the Street was firm, especially for cash Stock. The following are the closing quotations:

Central	73¼	Michigan Central	47¼
Erie	28⅜	Michigan Southern	12¾
Toledo	25	Mich. Guaranteed	28
Rock Island	47⅞	Quincy	63¼
Galena	62½	Illinois Central	58
Hudson	39	Harlem	13¾

There is again apparently a better confidence in Money and Exchange affairs, to-day, but negotiations still move with difficulty, and rates take a wide range both in mercantile paper and Foreign bills. We quote the former at 12@18 ₩ cent.; the latter at 102½@104 for Bankers' and 100 @102 for merchant bills on London, with only a moderate business thus far for the mail of Saturday. It is hoped that the *Europa's* letters and Gold ($540,000) will be here in time for the return mail by the *City of Washington*. The drawers of Francs have advanced their rates to f.5.50@f.5.45. The Domestic Exchanges are rather worse on Philadelphia, Chicago and Richmond, and somewhat better on Baltimore.

The additional intelligence by the *Europa* at Halifax, corrects an error in the first dispatch to the Associated Press in regard to the Bank of England rate of interest, the reduction being to *five* ₩ cent. instead of 5½, as advised. The *Atlantic's* news from this side to Nov. 17 was in London on Saturday, Dec. 1, but according to the latest dispatch to Queenstown for the present steamer, the English funds were not affected by it, closing on Saturday night at 93⅞@93⅞ ₩ cent. The *Persia* arrived out at Liverpool on Saturday night with New-York accounts to Nov. 21. The London *Times* Money writer under date of Thursday P. M., Nov. 29, after the reduction of interest by the Bank to 5 ₩ cent., expresses the belief that the market for Money will move smoothly, notwithstanding the political disturbances on this side. These and other causes may prevent the superabundance of Money, but will not, he thinks, lead to inconvenient pressure. It is to be hoped that our subsequent advices may not change this prospect.

The State of Iowa has already sent forward the January interest on her public debt to Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., who will pay the coupons on the first of that month.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of November, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight	$136,787 27	$110,582 42	$26 204 85	—
Passengers	75,014 85	65,221 55	9,793 30	—
Express	2 600 00	3,250 00	—	$650 00
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	—	—
Rent of Road	7,083 33	5,500 00	1,583 33	—
Rents & mis.	833 30	432 72	300 58	—
Total	$230,143 75	$192,911 69	$37,232 06	$650 00
Earn'gs Jan. 1 to Nov.31.	$2,143,106 79	$1,786 039 90	$357,066 89	—

The business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in November, was as follows:

November, 1860	$429,093
November, 1859	421,259
Increase	$7,834

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, says:

"There is no change in the Money market. The only rates at which any paper sells at all are 15@18@24 ₩ cent., and nothing but first-class signatures can be passed at these rates. The discount brokers report absolute dullness in their business. The applications at Bank continue pressing, though the demand is met with more liberality than would be supposed, considering the current rates of paper on the Street. Call Loans are effected at 7@8 ₩ cent.

The Boston *Atlas* of this morning remarks:

"Money yesterday was slightly easier in spots. Paper which could not be passed a day or two since at 18 went at 12. Capitalists seemed to catch a gleam of sunshine in money affairs, and the political atmosphere seemed somewhat clearer to many on the Street.

The Banks suffered a loss of $36,000 in their specie reserve, but there will probably be a gain to-day, the fluctuations from one day to another being governed by various causes.

At the Stock Exchange there was a better market, closing with a firmer feeling in stocks of all descriptions. The business done was larger than the average, and there were evidently more orders in the market to purchase for investment."

A comparison of the present condition of the Banks in Boston with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:

	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.	
Capital Stock	$38,231,700	$38,231,700	No change.
Loans and Discounts	62,069,772	61,870,455	Dec $199,317
Specie in Bank	3,553,157	3,532,677	Dec.. 20,480
Due from other Bks.	7,793,210	7,723,272	Dec.. 69,938
Due to other Banks	7,888,304	7,684,985	Dec.. 203,319
Deposits	17,327,850	17,176,778	Dec.. 151,072
Circulation	7,480,377	7,265,907	Dec.. 214,470

Comparison of present return with the corresponding period of 1858 and 1859:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circu'n.
Dec. 10, 1860	38,231,700	61,770,655	3,532,677	17,176,778	7,244,067
Dec. 12, 1859	35,931,700	59,701,801	4,704,134	18,709,672	6,751,334
Dec. 14, 1858	33,246,000	58,510,123	9,517,699	24,491,805	6,844,755

The Providence *Journal* says:

"There was a better feeling manifested in financial circles yesterday than at any time since the beginning of the panic. A movement has been made among our manufacturers for running short time, which is regarded generally with favor."

The Detroit *Advertiser*, under date Tuesday evening, observes:

"There is no material alteration in the Money market since yesterday. Brokers continue to buy Western currency of their customers in a small way at 10 ₩ cent. A large amount could not probably be disposed of at short of 11 ₩ cent., however. Gold commands 2 ₩ cent. for current funds. Nothing has yet been effected towards discontinuing the use of Western money in the ordinary routine of business, and we hope nothing may be."

The movements at St. Louis, Monday last, the *Republican* notices thus:

"The supply of Eastern and Southern Exchange is scarcer than ever, but the rates are variable. We hear of some sales of Eastern Sight at as high as 7 ₩ cent., and on New-Orleans at 6 for bankable funds.

Currency has become somewhat scarcer, and in some instances, bankable funds had to be paid on currency checks. It is convertible into bankable funds, at ¾ to 1 ₩ cent. discount. We hear of nothing doing at the Banks in discounts, on local paper or time Exchange to-day."

Business at Louisville is reviewed by the *Courier* of Thursday last, thus:

"Our business men continue to meet their payments with the same promptness which has characterized them for some time past, though it is almost impossible to negotiate any description of paper. Loans are not being increased, and the contraction depends upon the ability of the parties indebted to the banks to bear the pressure. The latter are getting in all they can and paying out little or nothing. The operations in the Southeastern trade are greatly hampered by the pressure of money in their own market, and the facilities, therefore, of doing an active business are wanting, even if the parties had the disposition to operate, which they have not. To take all things into consideration, financial matters are closer and more confused, and the future more uncertain than within any previous season during the past twenty-five years. People feeling that there is nothing to guide them in forward movements, are awaiting the developments which may throw light on the future, and thus the whole machinery of business has been brought to a stand-still. It is evident, however, that present embarrassments are the result of gloomy forebodings and not of a substantial existing cause, and trade is almost as much depressed at this moment as if the country was engaged in a civil war. The excitement in regard to uncurrent money is somewhat subsiding, and though the rates have not been lowered, a better feeling prevails in the market.

There was a better demand for Eastern exchange, but in most cases was met at 1 ₩ cent. premium. There is nothing doing in New-Orleans exchange."

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of last Saturday, states:

"The money market continues in *statu quo.* Outside Loans are made in rare instances at extravagant rates, but as a general rule there is no settled price for anything. The suspension of several prominent houses has somewhat lessened the pressing demand for Money, without increasing the supply, so that practically we are no better off. But in the meanwhile the Banks are daily growing stronger, and being already in a position to withstand any assault, they will shortly begin to look around for casual investments. In fact, there is an inclination to entertain proposals for new Discounts, though on a limited footing, but this feeling is held in obeyance until we can arrive at some definite idea as to the course of the New-York Banks.

Under the influence of the New-York dispatches, Foreign Exchange gave way 1@1½ ₩ cent on Friday morning, and negotiations could only be effected with difficulty. Clear Sterling was dealt in moderately at 95@98, the latter an extreme figure for the best. Drafts with documentary evidence are not offered. Francs are dull and tending downward. Probably the correct quotation would be 5f.90@5f.80, though an exceptional name might bring a fraction over. Time bills on the North are wholly unsalable. Sight was transacted at 1½@1¾ ₩ cent. discount. Altogether the market closed heavily."

Mr. J. G. BALL, President of the Bank of Commerce, Erie, Penn., having resigned his office on account of his election to the Legislature, Mr. WM. A. HILL, the former cashier, has been elected President, and S. P. BISHOP, Cashier. Mr. C. B. WRIGHT retains his position as Vice-President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 12,137 bbls. Flour, 573 bbls. Corn Meal, 19,185 bushels Wheat, 13,700 bushels Corn, 588 bushels Oats, 2,658 pkgs. Provisions, and 994 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Pots, at $5, and Pearls at $5@$5 12½, the latter an extreme asking rate, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in less request, at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales, including middling Uplands, 10c.; and do. Gulfs, at 10¼c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand, including Jamaica, at 13c.@13¼c.; and Rio at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour at rising prices. The current receipts are quite moderate, and principal holders are less disposed to press their supplies on the market. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 10,850 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 55@$4 70; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 80@$5, chiefly within the range; superfine Western at $4 55@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 90@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@ $6; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 55	@ $4 70
Extra State	4 80	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 55	@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 [illegible]	@ 5 20
Interior to choice Extra Missouri	5 20	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 85 @$5 20 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 25@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is moderately inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 95@7 ₩ bbl.; sales 380 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $2@$2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat ask higher prices, which the principal buyers are reluctant to pay, and the current movements are consequently restricted; sales have been reported since our last of 32,500 bushels, including white Western at $1 30, poor to very choice (Winter) red Western at $1 12@$1 20, the latter an extreme rate; poor to good Milwaukee Club at $1 06@$1 12, ₩ bushel. Corn is steadily improving; sales 41,000 bushels, at 61c.@62c. for mixed Western, in store; 62c.@63c. for do. do. afloat; 65c. for (2,000 bushels) high mixed Western, and 64c.@66c. for round yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye has been inactive at 65c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been quiet; sales 4,000 bushels poor Canada East at 66c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in more demand and heavy, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c. ₩ bushel; Western at 36c.@37c.; and State at 37c.@38c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 600 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand to-day at from 26c.@35c. ₩ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, to-day, sales having been made of only 200 bbls., in lots, including Old Mess at $16 25@$16 50: uninspected New Mess at $16 50@$17 25; Old Prime at $10 25@ $10 50 ₩ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats. Of Bacon, 100 boxes Baltimore Short Middles, ribbed, were sold at 9c. ₩ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet and declining; sales 110 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@ $11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ₩ bbl. Butter is depressed at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales: 80 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported sales, since our last, add up 560 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@5½c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 18c.@18½c. ₩ gallon, with sales of 500 bbls. Held at 19c. and upwards, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners are not disposed to make any further important concessions to shippers. Hence, engagements are somewhat restricted. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 7d. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s.9d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13½d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.

PERSONAL

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO KNOW if Mrs. THORP, dealer in hoop skirts is in this City. Please address to Miss TURNER, No. 67 West 27th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!!
D. W. EVANS & CO.
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, N. Y.
Established 1854.

Would respectfully state that they have now their FULL HOLIDAY STOCK, In every department of Literature, ready for the inspection of purchasers, including a large and select stock of JUVENILE WORKS, And all the beautiful new Books suited for presents, among which will be found the following splendidly illustrated Works, in beautiful bindings:
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE.
LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.
PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. Cooper.
A FOREST HYMN. By William Cullen Bryant.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, a fine selection of BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c., antique, &c., &c.

D. W. EVANS & CO. beg respectfully to urge upon their numerous friends, that NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO purchase presents for the Holidays. Our stock is quite full and our patrons will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection than if they waited a week or two longer. Those who have been in the habit of purchasing of us just before Christmas will appreciate this hint, knowing that the crowded condition of our store about that time renders it *impossible* for us to give them as much attention as we can at the present time.

THE GIFTS! THE GIFTS!—D. W. E. & Co. [illegible] every book at the publisher's lowest [illegible] addition give a Gift varying in value from [illegible] to $100, with every book of the retail value of [illegible] upwards *at the time of sale.* A great many new and attractive Gifts have been added to our previously large list.
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
Pioneer Gift Bookstore,
No. 677 BROADWAY, New-York.

NOW READY.
ITALY FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Crown, 8vo.: 587 pages. With steel Portrait of Victor Emanuel. Cloth, $1 50.
Mr. Abbott's reputation as a vivacious writer of history is so well established, that there is no occasion to speak of the attractive character of this volume. It is a popular and instructive account of the Italian nation, from the foundation of Rome to the campaigns of Garibaldi. The present position of Italy, and the interest felt in her movements, give a peculiar value to this history of her varied and wonderful fortunes. Beginning with the times of Æneas and coming down to September of the present year, it presents a succinct and corrected narrative of the whole career of this great people. The volume is the third of the series, "Monarchies of Continental Europe," by the same author, "Austria" and "Russia" having previously appeared.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PHILIP SCHUYLER. By BENSON J. LOSSING. Vol. 1. Crown 8vo. 504 pages. With Steel Portraits. Cloth. $1 50.
Although Gen. Schuyler's name is familiar to any one who has even a superficial acquaintance with the history of this country, the detail of his civil and military career are almost wholly unknown. Now, for the first time, a genuine biography of this sterling soldier and patriot is given to the public. Mr. Lossing has with great labor and care collected from family records, correspondence, public documents and personal tradition rich material, which he has used with the discrimination and skill that mark all his biographical and historical works. The work will be completed in two volumes.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN MEDICAL BIOGRAPHY,
Now ready and for sale by
CHARLES T. EVANS, Agent,
No. 532 Broadway, up stairs, New-York.
LIVES OF EMINENT AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS who have contributed to the advancement of Medical Science, Literature and Education in the United States during the Nineteenth Century
Edited by S. D. GROSS, M. D.
One handsome 8vo volume, 800 pages, cloth, $3 50. Published by subscription.

PHYSICIANS' VISITING-LIST.
Diary and Book of Engagements for 1861.
For 25 patients, tucks, 75c.
For 50 patients, tucks, $1.

NO PHYSICIAN SHOULD FAIL TO PURCHASE THE EPITOME OF BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
2 large 8vo. vols., (900 pages of closely printed matter in each volume,) sheep $7.
Hundreds of the leading Physicians, in various parts of the country, who have subscribed to this work, (without exception,) unite their testimony to its exceeding value, as
"A REMEMBRANCER AND MENTOR."
₊ Copies will be forwarded to any part of the United States (within 3,000 miles) on receipt of price in current funds in New-York. Address
C. T. EVANS, No. 539 Broadway.
Box No. 4,553 Post-office, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BOOKS AT PANIC PRICES.
Constable's English Landscape Scenery, 40 engravings, folio... $3 50
Celebrated Galleries of Munich, 4to, numerous engravings... [illegible]
Great Civil Wars, Cattermole illustrations, steel engraving... [illegible]
Works of Eminent Masters in Painting, Sculpture... [illegible]
Dresden Gallery, steel engravings, 4to, morocco... [illegible]
Gems from Milton's Paradise Lost, outline illustrations... [illegible]
Schiller's Fight with the Dragon, outlines by Retzsch... [illegible]
Illustrated News of the World, 2 vols., folio... [illegible]
Shaw's Elizabethan Architecture, 4to... [illegible]
Tennyson's Princess, tinted paper, fine engravings... [illegible]
National Gallery of Pictures, 4to, steel engravings... [illegible]
Proverbs of Solomon, tinted paper, engravings... [illegible]
Lovers' Poems, tinted paper and engrav's, pub. $5... [illegible]
Bibles and Prayer Books; also, a large assortment of Children's Books, at 25 cents each.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 151 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds due Nov. 1, 1860, Nos 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 203, 2,104, for $35 each. H. WHITTELL, care of Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.

LOST—ON THE 13TH INST., IN 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 4th and 37th sts., a ROLL OF MONEY—$6 in gold, balancein bills. $25 reward will be paid on receipt of same at No. 203 West 34th st.

DOG LOST—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BLACK gray-and-tan Scotch terrier slut, white fore feet, weighs four pounds. Five dollars will be paid for its delivery at No. 324 Broadway.

FOUND—IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEAR 8th-av., a HEAVY GOLD RING which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at the store of A. KNOX, No. 238 8th-av., cor. 24th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MAZEPPA—DICK TURPIN—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—MASANIELLO—MORNING CALL—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Both Houses of Congress, after a short and interesting session yesterday adjourned over until Monday. The Treasury Note bill was perfected and sent to the President for signature—the House agreeing to the reduction of the minimum value from one hundred to fifty dollars, and the Senate agreeing that the pledge of public lands for their redemption should extend to the entire ten millions, instead of to only three millions, as proposed by the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced in the Senate a series of resolutions proposing certain amendments to the Constitution looking to a permanent settlement of the pending difficulties in the country. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, called up the bill relative to our commission to Mexico, which was debated a short time without any definite result. The resolutions on the state of the Union were then taken up again, and Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas resumed his remarks on the subject of secession, commenced on Wednesday. He denied that the proposed action of South Carolina could be regarded as treason, and asserted his belief that she would be out of the Union in less than a week. In the House, the Speaker appointed Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, then again endeavored to obtain leave to introduce his resolution pledging members to stand by the Union, but objection was made. The bill to grant lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, in view of the fact that Mr. FORD, the House printer, was absent, and that the sub-contractors decline executing the work at the price fixed upon at the last session, offered a resolution that the Superintendent of Public Printing be authorized to contract with other parties. Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, saw no necessity for passing the resolution, as Mr. Ford would soon be in Washington to attend to his duties, and the resolution, after some debate, was tabled.

The House Special Committee on the Perilous Condition of the Country had a meeting yesterday, and took some definite action relative to the business intrusted to it. Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, offered a resolution expressing the opinion that the existing discontent among the Southern people and their hostility to the Federal Government are greatly to be regretted; but that, whether they are justified or not, any reasonable further guarantees should be allowed them, promptly and cheerfully. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, proposed substitutes, but they were rejected, and the original resolution was adopted—22 to 8. This action of the Committee, it is understood, was on account of a movement on the part of the ultra Southern members calculated to precipitate action in those Southern States proposing to secede.

The Union meeting in Philadelphia yesterday was a very successful demonstration. Independence-square, where it was held, was crowded, notwithstanding the fact that the meeting was held during business hours, and all the public and many of the private buildings displayed flags and mottoes. The resolutions adopted proclaim unalterable attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and appeal to those States contemplating secession to forbear, reminding them of the innumerable ties which bind together the people of all the States. They also recommend a call for a general Convention. Speeches were made by Mayor HENRY, Hon. JOSEPH R INGERSOLL, Judge WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court; CHARLES E. COX, Esq, City Soliciior, and others—all breathing conciliation to the South, and deprecating hasty action.

The *Europa* arrived at Halifax yesterday, and, in addition to the telegraphic summary forwarded from Cape Race, we obtain some further intelligence. There was a report current that FRANCIS II. had fled from Gaeta. The Bank of England rate of interest had been reduced to 5 ℘ cent., and not 5½ ℘ cent., as erroneously telegraphed. From Portland we learn of the arrival there of the Canadiam steamship *North Briton*. Her news, however, has been anticipated by the *Europa*.

Advices from the Pacific, to the 1st inst., reach us by the Pony Express, which arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday morning. In California, the secession movement in the Southern States was attracting considerable attention, and a project for a Pacific Confederacy was discussed by the Breckinridge papers. The Lyceum Theatre in San Francisco was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. From Oregon and British Columbia the news is of little interest. The bark *Onward*, arrived at San Francisco, brought advices from Japan to the 29th of October, and the ship *Florida*, to the 2d of November. Trade is reported as very dull at Hakodadi and Kanajaka, on account of the difficulties of the currency and exchange questions. The Prussian Minister, it is reported, had not succeeded in making a treaty with the Japanese Government.

By the arrival of the brig *Isabel Beurmann*, we have advices from Port-au-Prince to Nov. 24. There is a report current at Port-au-Prince that seventeen revolutionists had been taken prisoners at St. Mark's. A Haytian man-of-war brig had been sent to that port. The country was perfectly healthy.

The Coroner's jury having under investigation the circumstances relating to the murder of Mrs. [illegible] SHANCKS, at No. 22 West Twelfth-street, on Friday morning last, yesterday concluded the inquest, and rendered a verdict against ALFRED [illegible], the young man who was arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the crime.

The Board of Aldermen last evening had an exciting discussion on the crisis in our national affairs, and appointed a Committee, consisting of Aldermen BOOLE, CORNELL and STARR, to consider a resolution directing the Mayor to call a public meeting, "more especially to pronounce upon the merits of the plan of compromise submitted by the New-York delegation to the House of Representatives on the 12th inst.." A proposition was submitted to place in the hands of the Fire Department "MULLER's Fire Extinguishing Compound," which, it was intimated, will cost the City $25,000. The Board refused to concur with the Fire Commissioners in their decision in the case of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 and Engine Company No. 18. The Board passed the bill of $6,000 for dredging the slip to accommmrdate the *Great Eastern*, and Mr. BRADY made a humorous and rather elevated speech on the subject. In the Board of Councilmen the Japanese bill was taken up and amended by reducing it to $90,000. On a motion to pass it as amended, Mr. PINCKNEY addressed the Board at length in opposition thereto, and immediately on the conclusion of his remarks the Board adjourned without taking a vote. The City Inspector was directed to advertise for proposals for cleansing the streets of the City for five years.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the jury were unable to agree in the Finley case, but were not discharged. They had not found a verdict at a late hour last evening. THOMAS SLAVIN, indicted for the Grey murder, was discharged. The third trial of SAMUEL KIMMERSTIEL, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was commenced and is now on. In the General Sessions there were several pleas taken, upon one of which a thief was sent to Sing Sing. There was but one trial, that of PHILLIP WEIDERSUM for the rape of a little girl 9 years old. The jury disagreed and were discharged. In the Indian Root Pills libel case—MOORE *vs.* COMSTOCK—tried before Justice WOODRUFF in the Superior Court, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $500. In the Surrogate's Court the Blankman Will contest proceeded.

The Stock Market was weak at the beginning but firm at the close of yesterday's dealings. After selling at 72½ ℘ cent., New-York Central rose to and left off at 73¾ ℘ cent. State Stocks firmer. Missouris 66¾, Tennessees 71¾ ℘ cent. No decided change in the rates for Money or Foreign bills, though the additional English news by the *Europa* was favorably interpreted.

The advanced claims of holders of Flour and Wheat checked transactions. Corn was in fair demand and was dearer. Less activity was discernible in Coffee, Cotton, Sugars, Molasses, and Whisky. Limited sales of Provisions, Rice, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco were reported. The freight engagements were moderate

The Natural Remedy of Poverty.

The great social problem for all the large cities of this country lying at the bottom of the trouble from poverty which arises every winter, is, how to connect the supply and demand of labor? The good fortune of our country is an almost unlimited extent of fertile territory, and proportionally great demand for industrious hands to cultivate it. But on the other side, immigration, with attendant ignorance and poverty, gathers together in the large cities multitudes of strong men and hard-working women, who each season lose a certain portion of their employment and become dependent on charity. If a Winter of business revolution or panic occurs, this evil is vastly increased. Each year, people who look beyond the temporary assistance of the unfortunate, ask why they should forever be called upon to fill these leaky vessels of the poor, when there is bread enough and to spare for them, and to be earned by honest labor, in our country districts. Why not connect supply and demand,—they ask anew each Winter, and no one ventures to answer the question.

This Winter, the dread of civil war and unknown dangers has deranged all business relations. Every merchant, every manufacturer, every householder, draws in his enterprises and employs fewer hands. One great portion of the country delays the payment of its obligations; this, of course, cripples all their creditors here. It is considered doubtful by business men whether the entire secession of the Cotton States, or even civil war, could produce more disastrous effects on the business of this City than have already been produced by this uncertain state of things.

New-York, for instance, is an immense manufacturer of clothing for the South. The house in this business employ great numbers of poor Germans and Irish, men and women. They should be engaged now busily in preparing the Summer clothing, but the dealers have not been paid for their last year's sales, and must wait; so their employes are left idle. The same is true of various other branches of business. Considerable numbers of working-people must live on their savings this Winter, or depend on public assistance, or else suffer bitter privations. There is nothing in this, on which Southern pride can plume itself. Any man by refusing to pay his debts, can leave his creditor in embarrassment. It will take time to turn our capital and labor to new branches. In the meanwhile, individuals must suffer.

Now, in prospect of the usual privations which come upon our laboring classes every Winter, as well as the unusual sufferings this year from the interruptions of business,—what is to be done? The West have had a rich harvest; have sold much of it, and feel in good condition. They need industrious and sober laborers; they are generous and charitable, and will be ready to a reasonable extent to help the cities. How shall we bring together this demand in the country and this unemployed labor in the towns? The obstacles which hinder individuals from hiring or being hired are very plain. A poor mechanic or honest day-laborer out of employ in New-York, and exposed to hunger, has not the means to take even himself to the West; and if he had, he might land in a district where no one needed him. And a farmer coming to the City is not willing to pay the expenses of a laborer to a distant part of the country, without any security that he will remain with him after he has arrived.

What is needed is an Association, managed by such men that the public would have full confidence in it, which should select among the honest and sober poor, such laboring men and women as would be adapted to Western work—work on the farm, in the dairy and kitchen. Then the agents of the Society should collect applications from certain districts where labor is in demand, and take out parties of these people—as is done now for destitute children by the Children's Aid Society—and distribute them. No doubt the Western farmers would pay a certain portion of the traveling expenses (to be reimbursed perhaps from the wages of the laborer,) provided they could immediately make profitable use of and hands. If they could not, and were only willing to furnish food and shelter for the Winter, our City could well afford to pay the transit of such persons, as they would be a heavy burden and expenditure. Our charitable and generous merchants would surely far prefer this permanent and thorough relief of poverty, to the never-ending labor of filling leaky vessels, where the more they give the less seem to remain. Such a course would be a benefit to both sides; an advantage to the West, in supplying what is the great want for their development, labor for the farm and the household, and an immense relief to the City in draining off, by natural means, the unemployed and suffering classes.

Great discretion, of course, would be needed in selecting such persons as should not become a burden to the rural communities, and in placing them where they were most needed. But we are confident the thing might be done, and with immense advantage to the whole country.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company publish in another column a reply to the objections urged by the Mayor, in his veto of the resolutions recently passed by the Common Council for their benefit. Some of their claims to further accommodations are doubtless valid,—but we certainly see no reason why they should be released from any of the obligations which were imposed upon them at the outset. Besides, if they require increased space for the prosecution of their business, we see no reason why they should not pay for it like any other private Corporation.

Pledging the Public Property.

The Treasury Note bill has, with unusual good fortune, passed the several forms of legislation, and in all likelihood has also received before this the President's signature. In its progress from the hands of the House Committee of Ways and Means it experienced one or two amendments. One consisted in the reduction of the amount to a sum sufficient to meet the urgent exigencies of the Treasury, without furnishing a surplus for use after the Fourth of March. The other, and a highly material amendment, was the erasure of the clause pledging the public lands as a security for the loan.

The mere suggestion of such a pledge was, for obvious reasons, mischievous. The ability of a Government to borrow money rests upon what is known as national faith or credit. Its landed possessions and material resources, except so far as they contribute towards the payment of interest, form no part of the inducement to capitalists. To pledge certain Government revenues to the interest account of specific loans has been a common practice of financiers. The pledge of property to the redemption of the principal is a measure entirely novel and anomalous, involving on the part of the borrower an admission that his claim to credit is imperfect. At this moment, when a commercial panic, originating in political causes, is shaking all credits, no act could be more absurd and suicidal, or more thoroughly calculated to sustain the popular excitement, and alarm the capitalist, than this unprecedented tender of the public lands as a security above and beyond the usual Government guarantees. It at once gives ground for a belief that the Government has so lost faith in its own perpetuity as to draw *post obits* upon its posthumous remains.

The impression, of course, may be incorrect. The truth may be that in an excess of anxiety to save the public domain from partition in the event of disunion, this shrewd appendix was attached to the Money bill, as a means of debarring the retiring States from a claim to a division; and so leaving the public property in the hands of the section which would be left to pay the public debt. But such far-reaching craft is less likely to impress the ordinary apprehension than the supposition first stated; a supposition which at once places the honest purpose of the Government in doubt, and rates the credit of the Federal Treasury below that of the individual States, and of the larger body of securities daily attracting investment in the stock market. It is for this reason that the passage of the bill without this rider is a matter of congratulation.

The Cora and its Captain.

Should not one of those interpositions of Providence, such as let FREDERICKS, the mate of the *Cora*, out of a cabin window into an opportune boat, inscrutably occur in favor of Capt. LATHAM, of the same vessel, District-Attorney ROOSEVELT may consider his case against these people as admirably complete. Capt. LATHAM is an old friend of the Marshal's Office. It made his acquaintance last Spring, when he swore his vessel free from the suspicion of being a slaver, adding heavy security to strengthen his oath; and the *Cora* sailed for Congo and a cargo. It obtained the latter. At the end of six months, the *Cora* and its Captain are here again, in the grasp of the law; and all the profits of the adventure are yet to be divided between its survivors. The division is to be made by a jury of the United States Courts.

So singularly perfect is the chain of evidence in this remarkable case, that the expertest detective could hardly forge another equally strong. It is the common trick of the master or owner of a slaver, when seized, to represent himself, under an assumed name, as a passenger. So did Capt. LATHAM. He gave his captors a name not in the least resembling his own; and as the ship's papers were of course absent, the identification of the innocent gentleman had to depend upon personal recognition. This was obtained even on the African coast; an officer of the *Constellation* having seen LATHAM, somewhere up the Congo River, officiating as master of the *Cora*. Here, of course, there are scores to identify the man, as master, owner and "ship's husband" of the vessel. His connection with the bad business is thus placed beyond all question. It is entirely within the power of the prosecuting officer to press the case through indictment and trial to conviction and punishment; a result which can only be defeated by official remissness, or an overmastering conviction that public sentiment on the subject has experienced a change too radical to admit of a rigid enforcement of the laws.

To the propriety of prosecuting LATHAM's bonds, we have already called attention. If we mistake not, the security amounted to $22,000. It may be an additional incentive to action in this branch of the case, if Judge ROOSEVELT will kindly remember that the mere bounty Government will have to pay for the capture of the *Cora* will amount very nearly to that sum; to say nothing of the cost of the squadron, and other gigantic incidentals of slave-catching. The penalty of the bond, though an inadequate set-off to these outlays, will not be wholly useless, and might as well be had, not only for economical but for other reasons. It is to be hoped the point will not be omitted.

THE PRESIDENT'S DISUNION ORGAN.—The President's Washington organ, the *Constitution* devotes a column to a very savage attack on JOHN BELL for his recent Union letter. He "has declared himself in favor of Southern submission to Mr. LINCOLN," says this official print—"in opposition to the right of secession." These "dreary echoes of tbe same purposeless story are sickening." "Mr. BELL talks only for the purpose of hearing his own sweet voice." His only motive is "an anxiety to figure as Mr. LINCOLN's apologist, and a supporter, if not a member of his Administration."

The *Constitution* is perfectly consistent in thus assailing Mr. BELL. It does precisely the same thing by every man, North and South, who stands by the Union in opposition to the Secessionists. It omits no opportunity to denounce every man who counsels delay or reflection,—does everything in its power to alarm and inflame the Southern mind,—and is waging open war on the Federal Government, of which it claims to be the organ. It is the immediate apologist and champion of the Disunionists. And its attack upon JOHN BELL is only one incident of its steady and systematic warfare upon every *Union* man who ventures to declare his sentiments in the Southern States.

Aldermanic Revelations.

To say that the debate in the Board of Aldermen last night, in reference to the payment of $6,000 for dredging out the slip allotted to the *Great Eastern*, was an exciting affair, would be doing it less than justice. It was spirited in the extreme, and its revelations had all that sincerity and unreserve which we are chiefly in the habit of expecting from gentlemen with whom "the salmon has disagreed." It was a genuine post-prandial debate, or rather colloquy, in regard to the practical science of "big things"—a term, we believe, of Aldermanic origin, but fast merging into the common diction of the people.

Alderman BRADY, with whom both the salmon and soup would seem to have disagreed, and disagreed badly, was the more particular orator of the evening; and his essay on the greatness of England, as contrasted with the greatness of the United States, will be found, on perusal, we rather think, one of the most extraordinary of modern specimens of forensic logic. It is unique, not to say sublime; it is bewildering, not to say consistent. He denounces the attempt to mulct the City of $6,000 for the berthage of the "big ship that ain't no good to nobody" as a "tyrannical proceeding;" as a swindle on the citizens of New-York;" as one of the "deepest robberies ever attempted to be perpetrated," and as an "an outrage of the blackest dye." English greatness, he avers, consists in building a "great ship with six smoke-pipes to it;" while America, on the other hand, must rest her claim to excellence on her undoubted ability "to put six smoke-pipes to a small ship"—which latter the Alderman pronounces "a big thing."

But it was not in the main body of Mr. BRADY's spirited argument that the points of chief interest to the public were divulged. It was rather in his brilliant little episodes—his manifold and sudden breakings away from the level thread of his discourse, into remarks and illustrations full of Aldermanic wisdom, wit, eloquence and experience. Thus at one point he opens a bag, so to speak, and lets out what may be called "the cat of the Brazilian corvette." The Special Committee of the Board appointed to receive the officers of that vessel did not spend, it now appears, more than $25 in extending "the hospitalities of the City" to our Brazilian visitors; and yet the City either has already paid, or has yet to pay, the sum of $6,000 on bills presented by the Committee of Reception!

In another equally confidential episode, Mr. BRADY declares it "an outrage upon the community" that the items of the Japanese bill were not presented six months ago, stating it also to be his personal belief that the items of the Japanese bill are now hidden in some Alderman's pocket. [Mr. BRADY's exact words were "in some *gentleman's* pocket;" but the context and whole drift of the speech make it obvious that he referred to the pocket of an Alderman.] Waxing still more confidential under the warming power of his own rhetoric, this extremely remarkable outpouring of City secrets reached its climax in the following declaration: "I do not believe that the Japanese bill amounted to $105,000—a good ways from it." This confession is made by one who certainly ought to know, the speaker himself having been one of the most active and persistent advocates for the payment of the bill without either inquiry or reduction.

Having eased his mind by this confessional exercise, Alderman BRADY's burdened conscience next entered upon a penitential mood, and he was all but lachrymose in his promises of leading for the future a better life. He admitted that the newspapers which opposed his reëlection "may have done so honestly"—a supposition not very difficult to be made. But he pledged himself hereafter to "go for honest measures and honest bills—the Japanese bills included." It is a cheering sign of the times to find even Alderman BRADY awakened to the urgent need of reform. We shall next have the illustrious BOOLE entering the Board some fine evening, clothed in the white sheet of repentance and holding expiatory lighted tapers in each hand. It is a period of change, and the very strangest things are those which wise men will most expect to happen.

BEGINNING TO TALK OUT.—Our South Carolina brethren are so elated with the prospect of their coming independence, that they are getting communicative. While they remained in the Union, their claims upon the Federal Government were stealthy and cautious. They pressed their demands softly,—asking *only* their "plain, constitutional rights,"—merely insisting that we should protect them in the enjoyment of their property, and permit them to take it into the Federal Territories, which were bought by the "common blood and treasure" of all the States.

They are inclined now to abandon this adroit and not wholly unsuccessful policy. They flatter themselves that they are already an independent nation, and can afford to talk plainly and let the world know what they really mean. Judge LONGSTREET, for example, the gentleman who was insulted in England by the presence of a negro at a public meeting, writes to the *Southern Guardian* revealing a secret which he says he "would not suggest because the Abolitionists *have never yet thought of it*, and," he adds, "I would not remind them of it *for all this world's treasure, if I were sure the Southern States would remain in the Union.*" That prodigious secret is this: That Congress has the constitutional power to *prohibit the exportation of all the products of slave labor.* The Judge insists that South Carolina should make haste to secede before the "Abolitionists" have time to pass such a law, and thus render the cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco of the South utterly worthless! He seems to be ignorant of the fact that *Georgia* intends to get the start of the Abolitionists in this cunning little trick of legislation. She has a bill half way through her Legislature prohibiting the exportation of any of her products.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a very strong letter, dated at Lowell, Mass., in which the writer vindicates the course of South Carolina, justifies her secession, and adds:

> "And what guarantees should satisfy the South? In my estimation, *nothing short of amendments to the Constitution, that would make negro Slavery legal and perpetual in every State of the Union, and upon every foot of territory that now belongs, or ever shall belong, to the United States.* It is not only possible, but probable, that such a reaction may take place in the public mind. When we are no longer one people, and the North see that they, as well as the South, are dependent upon the products of slave labor for all their material prosperity (not to say for their very subsistence,) they will begin to reason upon the Slavery question. And to reason from facts, not indulging passion, is to come to the conclusion that negro Slavery is right, politically, morally and religiously."

We never had any doubt that this was really the aim of the policy which has been pressed upon the country by the South. But we scarcely expected to see it so frankly avowed in advance of actual secession.

An Ultimatum for the Slave States.

HON. ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas, has published a second letter on the political condition of the country, in which he urges a Convention of all the States for an amendment of the Constitution:—and he presents the following propositions, to be embodied in the Constitution, as the *ultimatum* of the Slaveholding States:

> "First, agree upon some line which shall be extended to the Pacific Ocean, north of which Slavery shall never be established by Congress in any territory that may now belong to, or may hereafter be acquired by, the Government of the United States. Provide that south of the same line Slavery shall not be interdicted in any territory belonging to, or that may hereafter be acquired by, the General Government, by the Federal Legislature, by the Territorial Legislature, or *by the Legislatures of States that may be formed out of the same. Let the right of the slaveholder to go and abide upon any of this territory be inalienable and perpetual. Allow no one of the present Slave States to abolish the institution by legislative enactment without the assent of all the other Slave States.* It is only by denying to *legislative bodies everywhere* under our Government the power to impair or affect the rights of property in slaves that you give permanent peace and security to the slaveholder. You thereby neither multiply the number of slaves nor make any citizen an involuntary slaveholder."

Mr. RUST justifies such a requirement on the ground that even if a new Confederation should be formed, composed exclusively of Slaveholding States, the question of emancipation would soon be raised among them, and would reproduce all the evils which grow out of the Slavery agitation under the present Constitution.

We think Mr. RUST has gone more directly to the heart of the whole matter, than any other public man who has attempted to speak on behalf of the Slaveholding States. What the political and Pro-Slavery South desire to establish is the principle of *absolute, indefeasible property in slaves;* they have been demanding the guarantee of that principle from the present Federal Government,—and it is the conviction that they can never get it which prompts them now to destroy this Government, and form one of their own. Any new Southern Confederacy which might be established, would insist upon making the rights of Slave property paramount alike over laws, Constitutions, and the popular will. The Gulf States would demand that Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Tennessee should never get rid of Slavery without their consent,—in other words, although joining the new Confederation nominally as equals, they would claim for themselves absolute supremacy over the legislation of them all, both in Federal and in State affairs.

A Union Meeting.

A movement is on foot, under the auspices of Mayor WOOD, to call a Union meeting for the purpose of staying, if possible, the disunion movement of some of the Southern States. Quite a number of our prominent citizens are engaged in it, and the coöperation of the Common Council has been proposed. The debate on the subject last night was neither very dignified nor judicious.

The movement is a good one, and deserves general support. As a matter of course, the influence of the meeting will depend entirely on its proceedings:—and we are bound to assume in advance that these will be wisely adapted to secure the object sought, and not to promote schemes of personal ambition or to gratify partisan resentments. It is eminently proper that this great City, the commercial metropolis of the country,—which owes its greatness to the Union,—should raise its voice in indignant protest against every attempt to destroy it, no matter from what quarter it may be made.

We hope the proposed meeting will receive the active coöperation of every man who has any interest in the preservation of the Union, or any particle of patriotic pride in the maintenance of the Constitution which has been so prolific in blessings. Let all party relations and interests be thrown to the winds. Let the voice of the people be heard in support of the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

THE JAPANESE BILL GROWING SMALLER.—The Board of Councilmen last night made an active attempt to pass a reduced Japanese bill, without giving the items, but as all the "ring votes" were not present, the engineers in charge of the measure got frightened, and a motion to adjourn was carried. The proposed reduction is a substantial one, cutting down the total of the bill from $105,000, the Aldermanic figure, to $90,000, which must be somewhere in the neighborhood of an honest amount. But why do the Councilmen, while acting to this extent in the public interest, refuse to give us the items as originally rendered by the Reception Committee of the Board of Aldermen? We are heartily anxious to have this disgraceful affair concluded and put out of sight forever. We know that in some instances honest tradesmen are suffering very serious inconvenience through the failure of the City to pay these bills.

But the very fact that a reduction of $15,000 has been made in the gross amount, by a body so little open to suspicion of unjust economy as our Councilmen, is in itself a strong argument with the public for insisting upon the various items, both as they stood and as they have been cut down, before allowing final payment to be made. It is impossible for the Councilmen to carry water on both shoulders. By cutting down the bill $15,000, they displease the Japanese lobby, while only heightening public curiosity as to the original items; and by refusing to give these items, they displease and incur the suspicions of the public, while not in the least earning the gratitude of the Japanese lobby whose profits they have interfered with. The shortest and best course they can adopt, therefore, is the honest one,—of publishing the items and paying the bill. All the movements they make,—first cutting it down to one point and then to another,—only confirms the public suspicion that the whole thing is a swindle.

A PATRIOTIC AND HIGH-MINDED CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—A letter from Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, to the Charleston *Courier*, has the following concerning the recent visit of the Assistant Secretary of State:

> "It is known that the object of Mr. TRESCOTT's recent visit to this place was to pour oil on the troubled waters, or, in fact, to *dissuade from any overt act breaking terms with the present Administration at Washington.* He left much dispirited with the results attained, and considers all entreaty hopeless. His counsels were considered only proof of the *earnest desire of the President that the harmony of the Union should at least be preserved during his Administration.*"

Is Mr. BUCHANAN absolutely dead to every sentiment of personal honor, as well as of patriotism? Has he not a thought left for anything but his own deliverance from trouble and responsibility? Everything we hear from Washington indicates that his sole desire is to preserve peace during his administration. He has not the slightest thought of care for anything that may happen after that. The country may take care of itself,—the Union may be dissolved and the Constitution abolished and welcome, so far as he is concerned,—if they will only let *him* eat and sleep in peace!

It is humiliating to find the Presidency of the Republic filled by such a man at such a crisis. Why does he not resign, and go home? Let him give up the place to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and take himself out of the sight, if he cannot from the contempt, of the great nation he disgraces and degrades. We should then have at least a man of honor and of courage in that great office, which now more than ever requires both. The country is disgusted with the pitiful whinings and selfish lamentations of the man to whom they would gladly look for courage and guidance in this critical condition of their affairs. Why will not Mr. BUCHANAN resign?

INTERESTING HOME NEWS.—South Carolina, it seems, considering herself "on a war footing," has adopted the usages of war so far as to send spies into the enemy's camp—mainly for the purpose of studying the chances of success. We copy from the Charleston *Mercury* the report of one of these emissaries—who seems to be a shrewd observer and a careful and prudent gentleman. His name is C. C. SPENCER. He stopped at the St. Nicholas, where he registered his name as "from Maine," fearing, we suppose, that he might be taken and hung if it were known that he really belonged to Alabama. But he made very good use of his time here—saw a great many influential persons, and makes a very sensible and judicious report of facts to his employers.

Mr. SPENCER thinks that the South can get a great deal of help in her secession movement from New-York City. A great many people are in favor of letting them go peaceably. The merchants favor it because they think they will still buy their goods, "which to them," adds the moralizing Mr. SPENCER, "is above all other considerations." Mr. GREELEY "takes the same ground squarely, and advocates it in his paper, the *Tribune*,"—because he thinks the South never will be at peace in the Union. But BENNETT, of the *Herald*, is the main catch! He "*hates* the Union, and would rejoice to see it broken up!" "He has much influence *with a certain class*,"—says the sagacious Mr. SPENCER,—"and will, if it comes to a rupture, *encourage enlistments in New-York to fight the North. We can* DEPEND *on that.*" Of course you can. What else did you suppose he would do? Doesn't he live on excitement? Could anything in the world be so fatal to him as the return of peace,—the settlement of this question? How is he to make people talk about his paper, unless he can stir up a fight and make himself formidable to somebody? BENNETT is not a fool. He has read history,—and knows perfectly the paths by which such men as he climb into profitable notoriety. The devil never would have been talked about if he hadn't stirred up mischief in Paradise,—and the only way he has kept himself before the public ever since, is by keeping up an excitement. BENNETT is a chip of the old block. He can be "depended" on.

Mr. SPENCER adds a word of urgent advice. South Carolina must get out of the Union *peaceably*, if it can be done;—for, if it comes to a fight, "God knows where it will end." That is a very excellent suggestion. We commend it to the attention of South Carolina.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI's lively opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment," was played here on Wednesday night, and attracted a good house—the best so far of the season, and a forerunner, we trust, of future success. The performance was, on the whole, a good one, and the applause sufficiently warm and frequent to justify the management in announcing the work for the Matinée on Saturday. Any one acquainted with the *materiel* of the present company, will see at a glance that an opera like the "Daughter of the Regiment," is more calculated to display its versatility than exhibit its real artistic capacity. It is remarkable, indeed, that performers, who have so recently electrified the public in a grandiose work like the "Jewess," and who contemplate to-night (Friday) giving MEYERBEER's "Robert le Diable," should be able to unbend themselves to the graceful elasticities of such a score, especially when it is remembered that neither Mme. FABRI, nor Signor STIGELLI possess the right character of voice for its comparative trivialities. FORMES, who, musically considered, is equally good or bad in any part, never fails to give high dramatic interest to whatever he undertakes, and as the *Sergeant*, he has rare opportunities, which we need only say he improves abundantly. Remembering these essential points, it is worthy to be put on honorable record that the opera was a success, and in many of its best known parts fairly brought down the house. The chorus and orchestra (under Mr. THOMAS' direction) were both thoroughly efficient. To-night MEYERBEER's opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given for the only time this season.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—It is always pleasant to know that people are making plenty of money, especially when a contrary opinion has been expressed. This appears to be the case at the New Bowery Theatre. Messrs. FOX & LINGARD, the proprietors of that establishment have written to inform us that during the past two weeks their receipts have exceeded five thousand dollars, and that their business never was more prosperous than it is now. All of which is submitted in extenuation of what Messrs. FOX & LINGARD are pleased to term a gross misrepresentation and unjust statement on our part; to wit, that in the fluctuation of the theatrical barometer, the mercury was, as far as our observation could instruct us, on the descent at their establishment. We can see no great mischief in the statement, but the correction gives us at least satisfaction.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH takes his benefit at this Theatre to-night, appearing as *Cardinal Richelieu*, the *rôle* in which he has excited so much sensation. This will be the last opportunity of seeing him in this part.

The Garibaldi Fund.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please be kind enough to publish in your paper the following letter, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

DOMENICO MINNELLI.

Signor Domenico Minnelli and other members of the Committee for the Garibaldi Fund in New-York:

I thank you infinitely, in the name of my country, for the love and assiduity with which you have worked for gathering means from the generous American people, and from our good compatriots, for the Italian cause. But the enterprise is not completed. There is a part of our great family still oppressed by atrocious despotism. The Italians will continue, with every endeavor to accomplish their sacred task—our union—and you must not abandon your work for us. Address and make arrangements with my dear and intimate friend Gen. AVEZZANA, to whom alone you will remit such sums as may be collected. You will act entirely in accordance with his instructions.

In support of our cause America has sent us many of her brave sons, and the Italians, with heartfelt gratitude, thank her.

Keep your friendship as warm as ever for me, whilst I shall always be,

Your warm and affectionate friend,

G. GARIBALDI.

Signor DOMENICO MINNELLI, New-York.

EXPLANATORY.—We are requested by Mr. SCRIBNER to state that a poem styled "Lavona," reviewed in this journal, and having the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street, New-York, on the title page, was not issued directly or indirectly by the publishing house whose name has been surreptitiously used.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The North Briton at Portland, and the Europa at Halifax.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool Nov. 29, *via* Londonderry 30th, arrived at Portland at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. Her mails reached this City last night by the midnight train. Her papers, which are one day later than those received by the *Kedar*, contain no additional intelligence of importance. Following is the news by the *Europa*:

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool at 10 A. M., of the 1st, *via* Queenstown, has arrived. She has 50 passengers, and $530,000 in specie.

The United States steamer *Dacotah* was at the Cape of Good Hope to sail for China Oct. 22.

The United States steamer *Sumter* arrived at St. Helena Oct. 18.

The China Squadron was thus distributed at last advices:

The *John Adams* was at Foo-Chow, and the steamer *Hartford* and gunboat *Saginaw* at Shanghai.

The *Europa* passed, Dec. 1, going into Liverpool, ships *Garcia*, *E. C. Scranton*, *C. C. Duncan*, *Norway* and *Wm. Tapscott*.

The *Europa* spoke, on the 4th inst., lat. 51° 26', lon. 16° 04', steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The following is the latest news telegraphed to Queenstown:

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

VICTOR EMANUEL left Naples on the 30th ult., and arrived at Palermo on the 1st inst., where he was enthusiastically received.

The Bishop of Loretto had excommunicated the clergy of Santa Carta for receiving VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Rio Janeiro mails of November had reached Lisbon. Coffee—Good first was quoted 5||600. Stock 40,000 bags.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Malta on the 29th. The news had not been transmitted.

The Bank of England rate of interest had been reduced to 5 per cent., and not 5½, as stated in Wednesday morning's New-York papers.

The *Times* City Article, dated Thursday evening, Nov. 29, says the reduction in the rate of discount is perfectly in accordance with the indications furnished in the last *Gazette* return, and although the heavy character of our grain importations, and the prospect of some temporary confusion in the commerce and finances of the United States from political panic precludes the possibility of an early abundance in the supply of money, there is every reason for confidence that the market will for the next few months be free from inconvenient pressure or violent fluctuations. The English funds opened, this morning, with a firm appearance, and manifested great steadiness throughout the day. There was a full average demand for discount at the Bank to-day, after the alteration in the charge was made known. In the Stock Exchange, the supply for loans on good securities is ample at 6 ₩ cent. The discount establishments have reduced their rates from 4½ to 4 ₩ cent. for money at call, and from 5 to 4½ with several days' notice. The Joint Stock Banks have also lowered the rate of interest from 4½ to 4 ₩ cent. There were no operations in Gold at the Bank to-day.

The Empress EUGENIE had arrived at Manchester at midnight of Thursday, from Sloegon, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Italian affairs are unchanged.

It is currently reported that FRANÇIS II. had fled from Gaeta.

The Turin journals assert that a diplomatic intercourse is soon to be resumed between Prussia and VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Roman province of Valletri has been occupied by the French troops, on the request of the Roman Government and agreement with Sardinia.

Forty volunteers from the Duchy of Castro had invaded the "Loau Azapendente," disarmed the Papal soldiers, and hoisted the arms of Savoy. The Papal Governor escaped.

Constantinople dates of the 21st say that the Bulgarian community propose to secede. The Porte refused them a separate patriarchate.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The *Pays* says the stay of King VICTOR EMANUEL in Sicily will be of short duration.

The *Patrie* states that, according to the latest news, insurrectionary movements were increasing in the Abruzzi. Col. BEDAGRANGE, with 7,000 Sardinian troops, occupied the defiles of Mount Vellino, a position of importance. Several guerilla companies were being organized. The Piedmontese were forming flying columns, in order to act energetically at the points menaced.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The funds have been influenced by the satisfactory character of the Bank returns. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent.

NAPLES, Friday, Nov. 30.

A Commission, comprised of Sardinian and Neapolitan officers, has been appointed to examine the titles of officers of the Two Sicilies who have adhered to the Government.

An important reactionary demonstration, caused by the priests and lazzaroni, took place yesterday. Several persons were arrested, and the demonstration was suppressed, and tranquillity prevails.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 1—3:25 P. M.

The Bourse opened firmer, but became heavy towards the close. Rentes were quoted 70f.30c., or 5c. lower than yesterday.

The Empress EUGENIA will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and return home in the evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Empress EUGENIE was visiting Manchester, where her reception was cordial. The town council had presented her an address. Her proposed visit to Liverpool had been abandoned.

The insurance company in which defalcations to the amount of £10,000 sterling had been discovered, is the British Empire. The system adopted was the same as PULLINGER'S, a falsified pass-book. The delinquent being Mr. INGLISH, late Secretary of the company.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on Thursday from 6 to 5 per cent. The movement had no effect on the Funds. The demand for money on the following day was very active, both at the Bank and in the open market. The rate for the best bills in the Street was 4½@5 per cent.

The American advices caused considerable anxiety. Seventy thousand sovereigns were drawn from the Bank on Friday, as well as £30,000 sterling in bar gold for shipment per *Europa*. A large amount is reported withdrawn from the Liverpool Branch. It was anticipated that the *Atlantic* next week would take a heavy amount. These movements affected the Funds, and Consols declined ⅛ on Friday.

The financial writers all canvass the prospects of the American panic.

The *Times*' City Article says the panic has reached a stage resembling some of the worst days of '57, but the leading commercial people seemed to be aware of its utter groundlessness, so that the alarm was by no means equal to the agitation. The *Times* argues that the receipts of gold from England will immediately change the character of the New-York money market.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, French Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly replace M. THOUVENEL in the Foreign Ministry.

The legislative concessions, just granted, were being generally canvassed by the Press. The Liberal journals regarded them favorably.

Reports had been current that the meeting of the Corps Legislatif was to be hastened, but the *Pays* says the meeting will not take place before the usual time. The Senate, however, will meet earlier in order to regulate the execution of the recent Imperial decree.

The Bourse was firm; Rentes, 70f 35c.

The French troops in Syria were taking up Winter quarters.

ITALY.

The garrison of Gaeta had made a sortie, in order to capture the strategetical positions in the suburbs, but were repulsed with great loss.

The following is given as the position of affairs at Gaeta on the 19th: The Piedmontese fleet had returned to Naples, the intention being to make an attack on the land side. The advanced Piedmontese posts were 1,500 metres from the mole and forts. They were placing mortars in line to open fire, and three out of five batteries constructing were ready. The besieged kept up a fire to impede the construction of the batteries, but ineffectually. Typhus fever prevailed in the garrison, which was too crowded, numbering 18,000. The Piedmontese numbered 15,000.

A state of siege was established in the Abruzzi.

All persons bearing arms without permission exciting the peasantry, or insulting the national flag are to be shot.

CAVOUR'S reply to the recent Prussian dispatch, in which Sardinian policy was censured is published. CAVOUR insists that the question of the Umbrian Marches, and the Two Sicilies, is purely Italian, in no way affecting the rights of other powers. He points out that Sardinia is the only conservative power in Italy capable of overpowering the really revolutionary spirit, but warmly appeals for European sympathy instead of rebuke.

A commercial Convention had been ratified between Sardinia and the Hanse towns.

AUSTRIA.

Serious disturbances, with loss of life, are reported at Debreczin and Eperérres, Hungary, 26th.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that no Government has made any overtures to Austria respecting the cession or purchase of Venetia.

PRUSSIA.

M. STEIBER, Director of Police, had been dismissed.

An English View of Secession.

From the London Times.

If, contrary to probability, South Carolina should rebel—what then?

If she is bent upon trying the chances of war, she will, of course be immediately beaten out of the field. She has neither men or money enough for war. Her white population is always declining relatively to the black. Even with allies, she could not fight for a day without complete discomfiture and humiliation. If she is allowed to secede without opposition, how can she subsist? Poor in resources, helpless against enemies, at the mercy of her own slaves, with a small aristocracy in debt, and the rest of her white population ignorant and degraded beyond precedent; with no money to buy a ship or coal or steamer, her lands wearing out, and no manufactures—what can she do to live? Some people say, "Let her try. She is turbulent and troublesome. We shall be well rid of her; so give her her wish!" This is more easily said than done; but it will not become a practical question. Why should she resort to either supposition when she can simply go on as she is? She has, as we have said, no grievance and no "cause." She is in every way a gainer by the Union, and in fact could not exist without it. As everybody knows this who knows anything about her, the more quietly she acquiesces in her turn of political defeat, the better she will preserve her dignity.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The Liverpool markets were received *via* Cape Race on Wednesday and published.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports WHEAT with a declining tendency; White American, 60s.@61s.; Red, 58s.@60s. FLOUR, 27s.@30s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE steady. TEA dull; Common Congou, 1s. 2d.@1s. 2¼d. RICE heavy. TALLOW quiet at 59s. 6d.@60s. IRON steady at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both rails and bars; Pig Iron steady at 52s. 6d. SPERM OIL dull at £100; COD OIL, £38; LINSEED OIL active at 29s. 6d.; LINSEED CAKES scarce and firm; American, £11 10s.@£12. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d.; Dollars, 5s. 2½d.; Eagles, 76s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report no sales of importance and quotations nominal, owing to the American crisis.

BELL & Co. report State stocks firm and Railway securities considerably lower for all descriptions, closing with a better feeling. They quote:

United States 6s of '67 and '68, 99@101; ditto 5s, 92@93; Maryland 5s, bonds, 94@96; Massachusetts 5s, bonds, 100@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@85; ditto ditto bonds of 1877, 86@87; South Carolina 5s, 86@88; Virginia 6s, 82@83; ditto 5s, 80@82; Illinois Central shares, 31@30 dis.; ditto 7s, 84@86; ditto 6s, 84@86; Michigan Central 8s, 86@88; ditto shares, 55@60; New-York Central 6s, 85@87; ditto 7s, 93@95; ditto shares, 74@76; Erie shares, firsts, 91@92; ditto seconds, 89@90; ditto thirds, 78@80; ditto shares, 31@32; Panama bonds, 100@102; ditto seconds, 100@101; Pennsylvania Central 6s, firsts, 89@90.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 6,000 bales, including 500 bales to exporters, the market closing quiet, but irregular.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Dec. 1.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅝@93¾ for money and account.

Arrival of the Steamer New-York.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Dec. 14—1.45 A. M.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen Nov. 21, *via* Southampton Nov. 28, arrived and will be up at about 2½ o'clock. News anticipated.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—News from California, Oregon, British Columbia and Japan.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Pony Express from San Francisco County, 1st inst., passed here at 1 o'clock this morning, being ahead of time on the new schedule of reduced speed. By this arrival we have the following news, to the afternoon of Dec. 1.

The Pony Express with St. Louis dates to the 10th, and Fort Kearney to the 18th, arrived at San Francisco the 29th ult. The Southern secession movement continues to be the all-absorbing question with the people. Some of the Breckinridge papers are publishing carefully written articles favoring a Pacific Republic, which seem, however, to attract but little attention.

The Lyceum Theatre building, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, at San Francisco, was destroyed, except the lower story, by fire, on the 28th ult.; loss about $20,000.

The Republican papers are urging the appointment of some Californian to LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and also a change in the Judiciary system, so that the United States Supreme Judge shall preside at the Circuit Court for this Coast.

Thanksgiving day was very generally observed on the 29th; all the churches were well attended. The sermons dwelt largely on the condition of the Union and pronounced dissolution an impossibility; Dr. SCOTT was the only leading minister who did not refer to the subject in some form.

The advices from Oregon bring little news. The Portland *Advertiser* says, that next Spring an expedition against the Indians who massacred the Myer's emigrant party will be undertaken; one object of it is to recover four or five young girls, believed to be still alive and held for ransom.

There are some symptoms of a general alliance of all the tribes on and near the eastern border of Oregon, to depredate and wage war upon the whites.

British Columbia dates of the 17th ult., state that the leaders in the negro riot at the Victoria Theatre had been tried and acquitted, on the ground that the disturbance was not premeditated.

On the 7th November thirteen persons were drowned, by the upsetting of a canoe in Fraser River.

The bark *Onward* brings dates from Kanajawa, Japan, to the 20th October. The trade at that port had been very dull since the 1st of July, the currency and exchange difficulties rendering it almost impossible to purchase cargoes.

The British Commissary Department had been broken up on account of there being large quantities of provisions for the army in the North.

The British brig-of-war *Camilla*, which left Hakodadi Sept. 7, was lost in a typhoon off Kanajawa on the 9th, and all hands perished. Most of the storehouses at Yokohama were destroyed by the same typhoon. The loss was estimated at $50,000. The Prussian Minister had not succeeded in making a treaty with the Japanese Government.

The *Onward* left at Kanajaka American ship *Hamilton*, barks *Prewitt* and *Matanzas*; British barks *Lady Elizabeth*, *Keepsake* and *Ocean Gem*; Prussian frigate *Arcona*.

Later news from another portion of Japan has been received per whaleship *Florida*, of New-Bedford, which left Hakodadi, Nov. 2, with 1,400 barrels oil, and passed San Francisco 30th ult., on her way to Margarita Bay. The *Florida* reports business very dull at Hakodadi, the currency question making all the trouble; Mexican Dollars are at 25 cent. premium; whalers' bills, 75 per cent. discount.

The *Florida* also reports the following ships: Sept. 1, *Omega*, with 600 bbls.; 4th, *Gustave*, 550 bbls.; 15th, *Thomas Nye*, 700 bbls.; 20th, *Lancaster*, 300 bbls., *Jeanette*, 700 bbls.; 25th, *Cambria*, 700 bbls.; 28th, *Alice*, 300 bbls.; Oct. 1, *Maria Theresa*, 160 bbls.; 4th, *Othello*, 700 bbls.; 10th, *Onward*, 1,000 bbls., *Rapid*, 400 bbls., *Harrison*, 70 bbls.; 15th, *Marengo*, 1,350 bbls.; *Florence*, 900 bbls., *Constantine*, 7,000 bbls. Several whalers had visited Hakodadi this season, and reported quite a fleet that expected to touch in the Spring to recruit.

The *Onward* brought dates from China to Oct. 8, which represented the Allies within sight of Peking; also that the Emperor had fled, and that 30,000 Chinese had been killed. [The authority for the latter statement is questionable.]

The steamer *Cortes* left at 10 o'clock this morning for Panama, with 250 passengers, the mails and treasure to the amount of $1,228,209 32; of the specie, $10,000 stops at Panama, the rest goes to New-York. The following is the list of cabin passengers:

John Ferguson and wife, Master Judah, Gen. Cotten, Capt. H. M. Nichols, Miss Uhrig, Lieut. Edwards, U. S. A.; Richard Eunis, Mrs. Ellen Barbee and 3 children, Mrs. Berger, J. T. Walker, Mr. Milceberger, Mr. Smith, A. Veits, Mrs. Meecham, Mrs. Green, Mr. Frink Jr., Lewis Harrigan, R. C. Montgomery, A. M. C. Hesser, J. R. Melony, Wm. Miller, J. B. Powers, N. Ramiries, Mr. F. W. McCarty, Jno. B. Butler, P. Pollemus, Mrs. Campbell, L. B. Nash, S. M. Fover, J. Grandu, L. McCommon, T. N. McCommins, T. Davis, G. F. Lossing, Emil Jinstin, Madame Franquet, James H. Brooks, H. H. Allen, Wm. Longhoe, Mrs. H. McClapp, child, sister Frances and two neices; L. D. Williams, N. Henon, M. Harmon, A. Morgan, A. Browster, Mrs. S. Cohea, B. J. Samons, C. Kirpsey, H. Burlingame, W. Ketchum, A. G. Beeben, Mrs. Fox and child, Mr. Beardsley, B. P. Roberts, G. R. Whister, T. K. Whister, E. Gallagher, W. H. Smart, Geo. Lagbaum, J. R. Middleton, S. Marsh, Madame Adele Fournolt, A. E. Hoker, J. H. Broton, P. Clark, H. M. Gregory, and 105 others.

The treasure list is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$225,500	Mills & Co.	$31,000
Alsop & Co.	141,109	Crossby & Dibblee	30,000
B. Davidson	12 000	Retz & Kalston	30,000
Sather & Church	90,263	Jas. Patrick & Co.	30,000
Levi Strauss	81,100	F. B. Weir & Co.	20,675
Parrott & Co.	65,226	Taffee, McCahill & Co.	20 0 0
Tallant & Wilde	60,600	Ward H. Parker	16,000
J. Seligman & Co.	45,000	Frank Baker	12,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	46 000	J. B. Thomas	51,000
F. Kelley & Co.	45,000	Other shippers	69,898
Sheil & Bros.	39,000		
Total			$1,228,209

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 1—3 40 P. M.

Arrived ship *Ocean Express*, New-York, 30th; bark *Onward*, Kanajawa; ship *Osborn*, Liverpool.

Sailed 29th, ship *Derby*, New-York, carrying over 15,000 sacks wheat, 3,400 sacks barley, 850 bales wool, 8,400 hides; steamer *Cortes*, with 250 passengers and $1,228,000 in treasure.

Our advices from New-York per Pony Express reached to the 17th ult., and are of a character to increase both the anxiety of holders of goods to realize and the hesitation of buyers to operate. Business may be said to be at a stand, there being no immediate call for goods, and the trade are disposed to wait for further news. Prices are unfavorably affected by the panic, though, without transactions, changes in quotations must be a matter of conjecture. If importers find it necessary to force sales, a general decline will result, but in any event the late inactive condition of the market is not likely to find relief. Grain and Breadstuffs are nominally unchanged. Export orders are checked, but so recently as to have yet produced no effect upon prices. The ship *Endeavor* has been chartered in Coleman's line for New-York. The bark *Druid* will load for Australia, principally with Oats.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 13.

The following paragraphs appeared at the head of this morning's *Journal*, LINCOLN'S organ. It is known to have emanated direct from the President:

"We hear such frequent allusions to a supposed purpose on the part of Mr. LINCOLN to call into his Cabinet two or three Southern gentlemen from the parties opposed to him politically, that we are prompted to ask a few questions:

First—Is it known that any such gentlemen of character would accept a place in the Cabinet?

Second—If yea, on what terms does he surrender to Mr. LINCOLN, or Mr. LINCOLN to him, on the political differences between them, or do they enter upon the Administration in open opposition to each other?

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

There was a fire in Baltimore-street last night, which proved very destructive. It commenced in the five-story warehouse occupied by MARSTON & BROTHER, china and glass-ware dealers, and ROSENWIG, as a cap factory. The walls fell on the adjoining buildings, and caused the burning of that occupied by JAMES S. WATERS, as a book-store on the east, and the stores of B. F. VOSS, hardware dealer, and WARNER & BROTHER as a boot-store, on the west. The loss is very heavy, but is generally insured.

FIRE AT POTSDAM, N. Y.

POTSDAM, Thursday, Dec. 13.

A fire broke out this afternoon in a wooden building north of the American Hotel, occupied by Mrs. WESCOTT as a millinery store, which was destroyed, and the American Hotel damaged to the amount of $1,000 to $1,200 on the house and furniture, fully covered by insurance. Mrs. WESCOTT saved mostly the entire stock.

Gen. Harney's Movements.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Gen. HARNEY, with troops from Fort Leavenworth, will arrive at Fort Scott to-morrow. It is thought that a portion of the force from Fort Riley will remain in the vicinity of Fort Scott.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

DANIEL HOCKETT, tried for the murder of HENRY GILLON, in Lowell, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The bark *Itaska*, from Elizabethport for Boston, is off Highland Light this morning in a sinking condition; had been in collision.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR active and advanced 5c. WHEAT dull; sales 35,000 bushels at 74c.@75c. for No. 1; 71c.@72c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,800 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bush. Wheat, 5,500 bush. Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 10 ₩ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR dull at $4 10. WHISKY advanced ½c. at 14½c. HOGS—Market opened active; sales 3,000 at $4 85@$5 35, but closed heavy with few buyers. MESS PORK in fair demand at $13 50@$13 75 for inferior, and $14@$14 25 for good brands. LARD dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Money market unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON easier, but prices quotably without change. Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales. SUGAR firm at 4¾c.@5½c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 21c.@25c. CORN firm at 60c.@62c. Other articles unchanged. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⁹⁄₁₆d.@⅝d.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR firmer; Howard-street and Ohio held at $4 75; City Mills, $4 50. WHEAT active and firmer; Red, $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 45. CORN dull; new White, 42c.@46c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY firm at 18c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR steady. Buckwheat Flour in the street lower, at $1 50@$1 60. WHEAT, no sales. CORN, at East Albany, 61c. OATS higher; sales 3,000 bushels State, at 35½c. delivered. WHISKY higher, at 17½c.@18c. HOGS unsalable, with very light receipts.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 18@$1 22; White, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull at 65c. WHISKY firm at 17½c.@18c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

COTTON advancing; sales to-day, 500 bales; sales of the week, 6,000 bales; receipts of the week, 5,800 bales.

The Slave-Trade Again.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVE BRIG BONITA OF NEW-YORK WITH 713 NEGROES ON BOARD.

We briefly announced yesterday that the slaver *Bonita* was captured on the coast of Africa, having 713 slaves on board. She was taken by the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, off the Congo River, a few days after the seizure of the *Cora* by the *Constellation*. This is the second prize taken by the *San Jacinto* since she sailed from New-York on the 27th of July, 1859. She left Kabenda, where her provisions and water supply were replenished, on the 6th of October, and on the 10th discovered a brigantine, without colors, beating towards the North. Steam was immediately increased, extra sails put on, and a sturdy chase commenced. The stranger kept on her course gallantly, spreading every stitch of canvas her yards could carry. A gun from the frigate attracted the attention of those on board the *Bonita*, but was disregarded. A second shot, however, and the rapid approach of the man-of-war caused the brig to be hove-to.

Lieut. FOSTER, U. S. N., and Lieut. BROOME, of the Marines, then boarded the brig. Considerable evasion was used to shift the responsibility of command; but that the game was spoiled soon became evident, the crew of the slaver crying out, pointing toward the hatches, "You've got 'em—they're down there." As fine a cargo of darkies as the most ambitious slave-trader could desire was then introduced to the new-comers. Males and females were, as usual, perfectly naked, but healthy and clean. They had only been out about twenty-four hours, and were fresh from Ponte de Lenha, the chief slave depôt on the station, where, it is said, there are no less than seventeen "factories," or exchanges, in which negroes for sale are generally stored. The captors were not a little astonished to find on board the prize some of the *Cora's* crew, who had been put on shore at an isolated part of the coast. They will be just in time to give needed evidence. The *San Jacinto* kept alongside the *Bonita*, towing her all night; and next morning sent her to Monrovia to land the slaves, who are to be taken in charge by the United States Government Agent at that place. The slaves, although 713 in number, were taken on board the *Bonita* in the space of fifteen minutes. Having disposed of the brig, the *San Jacinto* stood south, and met the corvette *Constellation*, the officers of each ship conveying to one another the intelligence that "a haul had been made."

The parties on board the slaver made strenuous attempts to break the *San Jacinto's* propeller, by throwing overboard furniture and other materials likely to impede its working. The cabin had been made destitute of "fixings" to accomplish this treacherous design. Plenty of rice and all sorts of provisions were on board the prize.

The *Bonita* is a splendid brigantine, about 212 tons burden. She cleared from New-York on the 16th of July, with papers for St. Thomas and a market, and took 47 days to go to the Coast, steering direct from the last-named port to Punto de Lenha where she got the blacks. The Captain of the *Relief*, in which the "passengers" of the *Bonita* and a portion of her crew came home, yesterday laid the facts of the case before the United States Marshal, who will move in the matter to-day. The officers and crews of the African squadron were well, and their location was the same as reported on the arrival of the *Cora*. The crews of both slavers on board the storeship, which run short of provisions, worked good-humoredly, and behaved well. They report the slave-trade to be so precarious a calling now that the number of vessels engaged in it is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less, and that light loads are in bad odor on the Coast. Few ships and big cargoes is the order of the day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FAIR OF THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Fair of this excellent charity, for the benefit of the Isaac T. Hopper Home, opened at Clinton Hall, in Astor-place, on Wednesday evening, and closes to-night. The Institution was established fifteen years ago, and its object is to reclaim discharged female prisoners. It provides a home for the fallen ones in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, where they are educated in the duties of the household, and whence they are sent forth to eligible situations in the City and country. The display this year is a very tempting one. All kinds of pretty and useful handiwork, much of it prepared by the inmates of the Home, and by the kind-hearted ladies by whose efforts it is supported, are exhibited and the purchasers have been plentiful. Yesterday 89 young ladies of Mrs. GIBSON'S school in Union-square, who had already contributed $100 worth of articles to the Fair, visited the rooms and bought many goods there. Great preparations have been made for the reception of Santa Claus, who is said to be in town on a shopping excursion, and is expected to visit the Fair to-day.

THE THISTLE BALL.—The managers of the Thistle Benevolent Association gave their first and, as they state, their only ball for this season, at the City Assembly Rooms, last evening. It was well attended, and was in every particular an entire success. A peculiar and attractive feature of the occasion was the appearance of Mr. CLELLAND, the well-known Highland Piper, in the garb of the "Gael." He promenaded the room playing Scottish national airs upon the bag-pipes, before the dancing commenced and at intervals during the night. The music was furnished by ROBERTSON'S band, Prof. MCPHERSON acting as Floor Manager. The Thistle Association is among the most useful and effective of the benevolent organizations of the City, and, therefore, the increase to its treasury from the sale of tickets for last evening's festival will do much towards relieving the distresses of those who come within the field of its operations.

FIRE IN A CABINET SHOP.—A fire occurred, soon after 12 o'clock yesterday noon, in the cabinet manufactory of ISAAC KLINGLER, at No. 47 Eldridge-street. It broke out on the upper floor, and in a short time the whole building was in flames. Mr. KLINGLER'S loss upon stock and tools is about $400, said to be covered by insurance. The first floor of the premises was occupied by C. HOFFMAN as a brass foundry, and he suffered by fire and water to the extent of about $200; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The loss upon the building (owned by Mrs. MARGARET THOMAS) is about $500; insured. The rear of a tenement house, located on the back part of lot No. 50 Forsyth-street, was slightly damaged. The building is owned Mr. GEORGE KEITCHNER. Mrs. MARS, one of the occupants, had her furniture injured to the amount of $100; insured for $300 in the Tradesmen's Company. How the fire originated has not transpired.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Mayor Lincoln and lady, Clement Willis and lady and J. E. Faxon and lady, of Boston; Capt. S. H. Moore, of Huntsville, Ala.; F. Torry, of Italy; J. H. Hood, of St. Johns, N. B.; and J. C. Burnham, of Havana, Cuba, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. J. H. Cannon, of Kentucky; M. D. Trefer, of Kansas; Maj. Laughlin, of Mississippi; F. Hager, U. S. A., and Maj. S. T. Arnot, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. G. Loomis, of Stratford, Ct.; Capt. Crower, of the steamship *Florida*, and Col. H. Green, of Georgia, are at the La Farge House.

Col. Titus, of New-York; R. W. Woodbridge, of Savannah, Ga., and R. Pollard and lady, of Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. O. Houghton, of Liverpool, Eng., and C. P. Hemenway, of Valparaiso, are at the Everett House.

Gov. Morgan, of New-York, and Prof. Newman, of Union College, are at the Astor House.

C. Tulin, H. B. M. Consul, from Mobile, is at the New Irving House.

To the World and Physicians.

I claim the liberty to repeat that purifying the blood is the only method by which disease can be eradicated. And that as

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
ALWAYS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

and never injure, they are a sure cure for disease. True, other medicines may achieve the same result, but in one form there is not yet the match of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

in the world of medicine. And the sales indicate that, to some extent, their excellent curative, purifying, harmless properties are appreciated.

I claim the liberty to offer this medicine to all the world, feeling sure that it is impossible to present a more valuable commodity for their use.

If BRANDRETH'S PILLS purify the blood, THEY MUST CURE disease. If they cure disease, then it is the DUTY of all medical men to abandon their prejudices and prescribe

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Let not some of them sillily repeat, that they are useless, inert; but let them investigate facts known to be true by millions of our citizens, that BRANDRETH'S PILLS invariably relieve, and, as a rule, CURE DISEASE, because they purify the blood. Investigate. I ask no belief in my theory or practice without investigation. For the sake of your own health, INVESTIGATE. You may save your own, or a dear one's, life by taking this advice. Remember, you can always procure BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and they invariably relieve, and generally cure disease; and, besides, there can be no mistake if you prescribe them. No other remedy is likely to be mistaken for

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

In them is safety as well as utility.

B. BRANDRETH, No. 294 Canal-st.,
And No. 4 Union-square.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,

When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, and all external pains or aches. Price, 25 cents.

Now Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

$40. Important. $50.

WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.

WILSON H. SMITH,
Astoria, Conn.

$60. $75.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Caul's Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs—At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Children's Sets of Furs.
Gents' Furs and Sleigh Robes.

Glorious Times.—Ladies, ask your husbands to hand out the cash, and if you wish for yourselves and children Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—WHOLESALE and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men will be issued THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1860. GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Bishop & Rein, Fifth-avenue Hotel. Diamonds and Watches at the lowest possible prices. See advertisement in another column.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.—In consideration of the times, and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
At Retail.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Trouble at Charleston!!

SECESSION!
BLOOD! BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES, BUT HOW?

By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats. WHITE, the Hatter,
No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

A Christmas Present.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,

With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Squire & Lander

Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MOUNT—CHAMBERLAIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13 at Trinity Church, by Rev. D. L. M. Moore, ANDREW MOUNT to EMMA, daughter of the late Charles S. Chamberlain, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J.

SMITH—LORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., EDWARD R. SMITH to SARA, daughter of Samuel Lord, Esq., all of this City.

WHITE—COOK.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, in the order of the Society of Friends, ROBERT B. WHITE, of Shrewsbury, N. J., to SUSAN, daughter of Thomas and Ann Cook, of Point Pleasant, N. J.

MCLEFIE—STEWART.—In Irvington, Westchester County, on Monday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Charles McHarg, HENRY J. MCLEFIE to JANE T. STEWART, all of Glasgow, Scotland.

☞ Boston and Scotland papers please copy.

FULLER—GALE.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. D. M. Seward, Mr. WM. C. FULLER to Miss MARY M. GALE.

CLARENDON—PATTON.—In Little Britain, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. R. Howard Wallace, Mr. M. E. CLARENDON, of Newburgh, and Miss JANE PATTON, youngest daughter of James Patton, Esq., of the former place.

TIMPSON—HAYWOOD.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Jared H. Peters, Mr. JARED A. TIMPSON, of New-York, to Miss MARIA HAYWOOD, of the former place.

DIED.

TOSTEVIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Peter Tostevin, and daughter of the late Capt. Thos. R. Shapter.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 86 6th-st.

☞ Iowa and Missouri papers please copy.

BATE.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Dec. 12, MARY ANN, beloved wife of John Bate, formerly of Devonport, Devon, England, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 179 Waverley-place, near Hammond-st.

BELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH BELL, widow of the late Thaddeus Bell, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 238 3d st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, MINERVA S., beloved wife of David J. Miller, and eldest daughter of Rev. J. D. Hart, aged 35 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 229 Hudson-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GOODWIN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 13, at 6 o'clock, ELI GOODWIN, Esq., aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. John Watson, No. 117 10th-st., (Brevoort place,) on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WESTERN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, Mrs. HANNAH ROMAINE, relict of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the M. R. Dutch Church, corner of Harrison-st. and Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ California papers please copy.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, CHARLES HENRY, infant son of John and Margaret E. Miller, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 311 Cumberland-st.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, of scarlet fever, MARY JESSIE, eldest daughter of Elias W. and Phebe Price, aged 4 years and 5 months.

☞ Connecticut and New-Jersey papers please copy.

AELEE.—In East Williamsburgh, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, EDGAR FLAGLER, youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Ann Aelee, aged 3 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Funeral at the house of his father, in East Williamsburgh, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MEAD.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 10, suddenly, Mr. BENJAMIN MEAD, in the 81st year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from the Central M. E. Church, on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The relatives of the deceased are requested to meet at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. D. Angin, No. 173 Market-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

OGDEN.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, MARY GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, aged 76 years.

Her remains will be interred in Newark, N. J., from First Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Dec. 15.

HEDLEY.—In Brooklyn, at her late residence, on Thursday, Dec. 13, ANN ELIZA, widow of the late John Hedley.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 593, Dec. 13, 1860.

74, 13, 21, 55, 2, 15, 26, 42, 10, 17, 9, 48.

Class No. 594, Dec. 13, 1860.

23, 8, 26, 29, 37, 10, 42, 78, 4, 75, 70, 48, 32, 60.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 13 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

RICH CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, at 12s to 21 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 508 Broadway.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

The largest stock of Stereoscopic Goods at the lowest prices ever offered in America, ready for the holiday trade. The LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, No. 594 Broadway. PAUL & CURTIS, Agents. Send for Catalogue.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!

WHAT PAYS? TO GO A LITTLE OUT OF THE WAY in these hard times for richly Silver Plated Holiday Presents. Where shall we go? To the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TADMAN'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,

for Chapped Hands and Lips, requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin; cures in a few hours, and makes the skin delicately soft and white. Observe the color is "Yellow," and the name, "Camphor Cake with Glycerine." TADMAN & CO., 268 4th-av., and at Bleecker-st. By mail 25c.

THE LADIES OF THE SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY will be in attendance through THIS DAY AND EVENING to receive offers for the goods remaining unsold from their late Fair at Mr. Coty's store in Astor-place. Many of their articles they will sell for the cost of the materials. Doors open at 11 o'clock A. M.

NEW BOOKS

AN ENTIRE NEW EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE,
EDITED BY MARY COWDEN CLARKE,
NOW READY FOR THE HOLIDAY SALES,
in various styles of binding.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS,

WITH A SCRUPULOUS REVISION OF THE TEXT,
EDITED BY
MARY COWDEN CLARKE.
With Fifty Illustrations!

Half bound, gilt top, $6; half calf, $7 50; morocco extra, $10.

Also,
AN EDITION BEAUTIFULLY LEADED,
in two volumes, 8vo.

Half bound, gilt top, $8; half calf extra, $10; morocco extra, $15.

"The utmost pains have been taken to collate the several readings adopted by the best authorities, to carefully weigh their reasons for adopting them, while abiding by or rejecting the sanction of the original copies where these are obviously misprinted; to examine every doubtful or disputed passage, to scrutinize, line by line, word for word, every iota of the work, so as to give *the pure text of Shakespeare* as far as my judgment and long study of him enables me to discern what it really is; aided by the opinion of one (another self) whose long devotion to the dissemination of a more extended love and comprehension of Shakspeare made his coadjutorship most valuable. The absence of explanatory notes will afford no opportunity of giving my reasons for the various decisions arrived at; but the reader may rest assured that no decision will have been made without conscientious deliberation, at the same time that he is spared a perusal of the editor's debated motives. As a means of supplying the needful information upon words and phrases of antique usage occurring in the text, or upon bygone customs and manners therein alluded to, a Glossary is appended, with references of act and scene to each passage, which will afford a condensed compendium of such requisite information as is usually contained in diffuse notes."—*Extract from Preface.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SUPERB ENGLISH FAMILY BIBLES.

Just received from our London House, an invoice of the above in the most beautiful bindings. Also, on hand, a most elegant stock of United States Episcopal PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, and ENGLISH BIBLES, all sizes, in every variety of best Turkey Morocco and Genoa Velvet bindings, with clasps, &c., in styles to suit all tastes.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

A CHRISTMAS DREAM.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
Publish This Day,
A
CHRISTMAS DREAM.
By
JAMES T. BRADY.
Illustrated by Edward S. Hall.
1 vol. square 16mo, gilt edges. 75 cents.

HOLIDAY EDITION.
FAIRY NIGHT-CAPS.
Gilt edges, colored cuts,
and Solferino covers.
D. APPLETON & CO.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c.

Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.

See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.

GEORGE H BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.

CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.

In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of

SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.

These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.

IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.

BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.

Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT KUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.

This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices.

B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.

A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME.

A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

"EVERY SATURDAY" OUT!

Full of choice stories and reading matter.
To be had of all news agents.
The trade supplied by
ROSS & TOUSEY, DEXTER & Co.,
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES,
HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELLY,
SAMUEL YATES, J. F. WEEKS & Co.,
And all wholesale news agents.

"BOB AND JONATHAN;" OR, THE DEVIL'S OWN.
See THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

"THE SONS OF LABOR." PRIZE SONG, for which Fifty Dollars has been awarded.
See THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

"THE ELECTRIC LIGHT." This interesting and valuable Lecture, by Prof. Farraday. Illustrated.
See THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

"BAYARD TAYLOR." Biographical Sketch, in the Corner for Celebrities, of HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

"THE CROSSED PATH." By WILKIE COLLINS.
See THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

"AN EARL'S DAUGHTER." A first-class Story, by Mrs. M. A. DENISON, in THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

"MY HATED RIVAL." A Story, by J. W. WATSON.
See THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

"A REBEL'S ORATION." By AUGUSTA. See THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

ORA ET LABORA. New Song and Chorus. Two pages first-class music. In THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 13) this week.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL THIS WEEK contains the above, as well as an immense quantity of the most entertaining and instructive reading matter. All for Three Cents.

To be had of all news agents.

Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 29 North William-st., New-York, who will forward a copy free to any address.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

MR. WILLIAM PAGE
WILL DELIVER A COURSE OF THREE
LECTURES ON ART,

Before the Mercantile Library Association, at their Lecture-Room, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 14, 21 and 28, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, for one person to the course, $1; for a gentleman and two ladies, $2; to be had at the Music and Art Repositories, and at the book-stores.

Single lecture tickets, 50c.; for sale at the door.

TILLMANS' IMPERIAL

FLOWERS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Mr. TILLMAN begs to inform his numerous customers that his store will be closed from 12 o'clock on Saturday until Wednesday morning, for the purpose of preparing for private exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., for which Mr. Tillman's customers will receive invitations by card. No. 712 Broadway.

HACKETT ON "HAMLET."

The HOME JOURNAL, for Saturday of this week, will contain a highly interesting portion of the commentary upon Col. Smith's XVIth Essay, respecting "Hamlet's Soliloquy on Suicide," by our eminent American actor and noted Scholar, Mr. Hackett.

REMOVAL.—DR. HUMPHREYS HAS REMOVED his HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE STORE and Office for consultation from No. 562 to No. 618 Broadway, just above Bleecker-st., where he will be happy to meet his old customers and patients.

DOGS PAINTED AT NO. 411 FOURTH-st., by MISS S. ELLEN BLACKWELL, pupil of the Government School of Design at Paris, and of Mr. Leigh's studio, London.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at $100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at.............. ....?.... 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at.......... 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at..... 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at ... 35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at.. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at.. 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at.. 30
Very Rich Curtains for $10 formerly sold at......... 18

And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,

Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth....$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth.... 1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 339 Broadway.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.

We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.

Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.

Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.

359. FROM AUCTION. 359.
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S, 359.
BROADWAY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
At prices to suit the present hard times.
DRESS GOODS in endless variety,
BLANKETS, QUILTS and LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS for the Million.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS of all kinds.

The whole of which is reduced forty per cent. to effect a clearance and give the public bargains for the Holidays.

Call and examine at
Nos. 168 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 6th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!!
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
We will offer,
FOR CASH,
FOR CASH,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, and each succeeding business day,
UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD:
300 WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $3 75, worth $6.
200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 149 pieces, for $28, worth $39.
100 GILT-BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $5 80, worth $9.
100 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $6 25, worth $10.
250 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $8, worth $14.
100 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $46 75, worth $58.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $50, worth $80.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $60, worth $90.
25 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $70, worth $100.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $80, worth $115.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $105, worth $150.
TOGETHER WITH
An extensive variety of Fancy Vases, Bronze Figures, Parian Statuettes, Bohemian Glassware, and other articles suited for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Also,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY
and
TABLE GLASS,
At greatly reduced prices.

An examination of the articles above enumerated will convince any one having a knowledge of the usual value of such goods, that our present rates are more than THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. Below customary prices. For further particulars LOOK AT Samples of the goods with prices attached in our front windows. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY,
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for the French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

$150,000 GREAT SALE,
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
SELLING OFF
AT OAK HALL,
THE ENTIRE STOCK.
AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE.
In consequence of the depression in business, caused by the present
POLITICAL EXCITEMENT,
I have determined (in order to sell out at once,)
TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST,
the most FASHIONABLE, BEST-MADE, NEWEST and LARGEST ASSORTMENT of
MENS' and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
IN THIS CITY.
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED
AT DEGROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86, and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 8½ P. M.; Saturdays 11 P. M.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS!
Which, for style, elegance,
and cheapness
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
Over 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!!
None should purchase
without calling at
THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHIONS,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH
MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS—THE CHEAPEST stock in the City. Nice fitting Corsets $1. Also Werley's Patent French Corsets very cheap. Skirts and Corsets made to order. N. B.—Children's Corsets and Skirts, Alexandre's Gloves, at Mrs. ELGER'S, No. 852 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
THAT MUST BE SOLD
THE NEXT 30 DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Included are
10,000 DRESSES OF CHINTZ,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
at $1 per Dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen Gloves of our own celebrated make, and perhaps the BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
80 Cents Per Pair.

We offer these inducements only for the reason that we are RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT AT ALL HAZARDS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BENSON'S
NEW STYES OF
CLOAKS,
DECEMBER STYLES,
As now worn in Paris,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer. 310
Also, FINE FURS CHEAP.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND OPENING OF
FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
E. MANDES,
No. 645 Broadway,
has just received, expressly for the Holiday trade, a large importation of
RICH FANCY BOXES,
of the most styles introduced by the most celebrated manufacturers of Paris.
Also a perfect assortment of
BOMBANIERES,
SURPRISE BOXES,
MIGNONETTES, &c.,
together with the specialties of this place, the well-known PATENT CHOCOLATE,
in every variety of form, noted for its superiority to all other kinds throughout the
UNITED STATES, EUROPE AND CUBA.

YOU
HIT
JUST
RIGHT, IF YOU GO TO CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.,
to purchase fancy articles for Christmas and New-Year's
GIFTS AND PRESENTS.
5,400 job lots Fancy Boxes, 3 cents to $1 50, choice styles.
1,500 job lots Fancy Portmonnaies, 4c. to $4c., very cheap.
900 job lots Fancy Articles, just the very thing for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts—all bought very cheap at auction. We sell them cheap!

Job lots in embroidered Collars, Sets, Hdkfs., &c., bought expressly for Christmas and New-Year's presents.
Job lots Fancy Woolen Goods, for Christmas presents.
Hosiery and Gloves, 8c. to 25c., very cheap.

Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

CHRISTMAS TOYS
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL CABINET, containing upwards of 50 Chemical Preparations, Tests, and useful Apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 116 select and amusing chemical Experiments, without strong acids or other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for Chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5. Students' Chemical Cabinet, containing upwards of 100 articles and apparatus of practically useful size. Price $10. For sale at E. G. KELLEY'S, Chemist, No. 116 John st; C. F. A. HENRICK'S, No. 150 Broadway; JAMES MILLER'S, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway; WM. W. SWAYNE'S, 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $160.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-hand or new Piano, or a Melodeon very cheap for cash, or to pay by installments. Good 7 octave pianos to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the piano, and who can furnish the most satisfactory references regarding her ability, has yet a few spare hours to devote to pupils. Apply No. 183 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES,
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have open for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance.)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 20 acres; near to depot; first class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOME WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY DEsires in some genteel family to find a home where, for a small compensation, she would make herself useful with her needle, cutting and making children's clothes, or cares of housekeeping. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; has three years City reference from her last place. Call at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework of a private family; she is recommended as a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and has a good disposition. Apply at No. 94 Henry-st., room No. 6, third floor, rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and mind children; is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 170 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to care children and do plain sewing, or would make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and nurse by a respectable young girl; is a neat sewer and is very fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front room, No. 11, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a young Protestant girl; is desirous of a situation in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 129 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 246 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway, back parlor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game, and all kinds jellies; has long experience, and the best City references; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 13½ 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., back basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; wishes, if possible, to engage in a private family residing a short distance in the country, but would live in the city otherwise. Call for two days at No. 287 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman a situation as cook; is fully competent in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 203 East 17th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good, steady girl as cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 589 Grand-st., entrance in Monroe st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, fish, game, poultry, &c; the advertiser formerly lived in the highest families in City and country; best reference; or she would do chamberwork and assist with washing or ironing, or take care of a child and do plain sewing; is kind and obliging. Call or address, for two days, No. 216 West 31st st., near 9th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family; she perfectly understands her business in every branch; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable and intelligent girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, and very highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN CITY or country, by a Protestant woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 68 6th av., in the millinery-store, between Waverley and West Washington places.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY two Scotch servants, willing to do the whole work of a house; understand cooking, washing and ironing, baking, &c; also chamberwork; are not afraid to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable girls, the one as cook, the other as waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity, in the City or country; will be found a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies &c.; would go as chambermaid and laundress; can be highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable, tidy Protestant servant girl, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first rate baker, willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country; wages no object. a permanent situation wanted. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor. front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, &c.—A lady, who has had experience, desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or educate young children, and make herself useful in the family; would go South. Call or address H. J., No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a willing and obliging Protestant German girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook and baker. No objections to the country; has the best of references; wages from $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 375 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or companion, to an invalid; is agreeable and trustworthy, having been for some years in that capacity. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. No objection to go South or in the country. Address T. HIGGINS, or call over Howe's confectionery, second floor 46th-st. and 7th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR DRESSMAKER.—A highly respectable and experienced English woman wishes a situation to attend upon a lady, or children, not young; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would make herself useful. Highest references. No objection to go South. Apply for 2 days at No. 347 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation, as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, competent young woman, a situation as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS desires a situation in a private family; excellent references given. Call, for two days, at No. 178 East 35th-st., first floor, front room, second house east of 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman as laundress; no objection to plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 91 3d-av., near 13th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as nurse, to take care of children and do chamberwork; is a very neat sewer and embroiderer; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home, no objections to a short distance in the country; a pious family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call or address, for two days, No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; understands baking, care of a child from its birth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 93 4th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman; is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family; is thoroughly competent in the care of children—very fond of children; is of a cheerful and obliging disposition. Apply for nurse, No. 2½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 96 West 40th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day, at moderate wages, to do all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing machine. Has the best of references. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or 31 Broome-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out as seamstress by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, with good references, a situation as seamstress and nurse. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as waitress or seamstress—has 3½ years' reference from last place; one as chambermaid waitress or nurse—18 years in last situation; a Scotch, good cook—1 year; four cooks—7½ and 3½ years, and 14 and 10 months; three general-work girls—4½, 3 and 1½ years; a plain cook and laundress—14 months; a plain cook—2 years; a nurse and seamstress, and chambermaid and laundress—5 years in last situations; all highly recommended. All can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN A situation in a private family of 2 or 3 persons; wants a good steady home; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City references. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., top floor, back room, next door to Post-office, for three days.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW IN INDIGENCE in consequence of death in her family, would be thankful to get some embroidery on children's clothing; the best of reference. Address MARY B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for ten days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; would be willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH good City reference, wants a situation in the above capacity. Can be seen until engaged at No. 258 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing G. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation for a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be recommended by his last employer. Address, for two days, J. B., No. 54 Walker-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent driver and groom; can produce the best of references from his last employer; can do any kind of work about a gentleman's place; wages will be not so much of an object as a respectable home in any part of the country. A note addressed to J M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good driver and groom; can work in the garden; also, make himself useful about the house; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, English, a situation as groom or coachman, or to look after fast horses. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, or call, B. C., care of Fox & Co., saddlers and harness-makers, No. 1,250 Broadway, New-York, for one week, or Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man, who is competent and experienced, and having good City reference. Can be seen at No 750 Broadway, near 8th-av., in the paper-hangers' store, or address C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A first-class waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. None need apply but those in want of a first-class waiter. Address A. M., No. 401 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable young man; has lived with some of the best families in the City; understands his business perfectly; can be highly recommended. Address C. F., No. 190 6th-av., McMacy's grocery-store.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—A young man, who for the past four years has been cashier and book-keeper for an extensive manufacturing Corporation in the country, desires a situation as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent in some first-class house. First-class references. Address BUSINESS Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A retail hardware store by one who has been about two years in the wholesale business; is in his seventeenth year, and desires to learn the business thoroughly, and make himself useful. Address J. B. H., No. 84 Marion-st.

TO AGRICULTURISTS AND LOVERS OF GOOD CATTLE.—An Englishman aged 25, strong and active, willing and ready to satisfy any employer, wants a situation; wages no object, only a comfortable home for the Winter. Address J. B. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS MALE WAITER, WITH good City reference, together with a general assortment of male and female servants, may be had at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper; must understand his business thoroughly, having some knowledge of a workshop. Address J., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, with reference and amount of salary expected.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WHO THORoughly understands her business; is honest and sober; she must assist in the washing. Apply at No. 161 West 23d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO waiting work; must be neat and tidy. Apply to No. 169 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A COMMUNICANT OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, to take charge of an Orphan's Home in Kentucky. Call at No. 131 Clarendon Hotel, between the hours of 10 and 12, or 5 and 7.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

$120 PER YEAR. HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAverack, N. Y. Next term opens Dec. 28, (both sexes) Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

A GOOD TIME TO LEARN.—PRESENTLY, an Evening Course of Spanish lessons is commencing at Phillips' Institute twice a week, No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Also, a French Course is to be open incessantly.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young lady to instruct three small children in music and the English branches, and to make herself useful as a member of the family. A good home and fair compensation offered. Address G. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian, in the English department of a boys' boarding-school; must be unmarried. Location on the Hudson, within one hour of New-York. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen for $3 per month—at residence. $5. Apply to Mr. WAUTERS, No 19 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best references, if required.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires an engagement as resident governess, to give instruction in English and music; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXperience desires a situation as daily governess. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, No. 121 East 33d-st., after 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now running between Fishkill and New-York. She is 176 tons Custom-house measurement, and will carry 250 to 300 tons. Is fitted up with state rooms and cabins, and is in perfect order for any business. Will be sold with or without the cabin furniture. Apply on board at foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

RICHARDSON'S FRIENDS WILL FIND him at the Elizabethan Ale Lunch-rooms, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William. BEN. HONEY will superintend the eating department. We live. F. RICHARDSON, Agent. English Filberts, Scotch Herring, and Epping Sausages for sale.

A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 up to this date, will be sold at less than the value. Address D. O., Box 200 *Times* Office, up to Thursday, 13th inst.

CHURCH ORGAN, CUSHIONS, AND TWO furnaces for sale; are in good order and will be sold low. Apply at No. 54 Catharine-st., second floor.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE Lease and fixtures of a good yard, with horses, carts, screens, tubs and everything complete. Rent low. Now doing a large cash business. Reason for selling,—the owner is engaged in other business. For particulars, address, with full name, CASH, Box No 31 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A WELL-established pleasant and profitable cash office business, desirably located. ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—WANTED, A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, including board, between 14th and 26th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. Address H. M. D., Box No. 4,133 New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board in a private family; also a few single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; at No. 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av., next door to Troy-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—EAST SIDE, SEVENTH WARD, at No. 179 East Broadway, at the junction of Canal-st.; one large room and a hall room, with the best of board, on moderate terms, may be secured. The above is one of the best houses in this part of the City.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and the comforts of a home, at No. 79 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH ADJOINing bedroom on the second floor, can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 24th-st. Also a large room on the fourth floor.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 10th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN A pleasant locality, can be accommodated at No. 5 St. Luke's-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a small private family, where there are no other boarders, and where home comforts can be enjoyed. Location unexceptionable, within convenient walking distance of either ferry, and terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with privilege of fire.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful rooms and board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte as heretofore.

WANTED, FROM JAN. 1, 1861—BY A young man—a small, warmed room, on 1st or 2d floor, with gas and partial board, in a respectable private family, near 6th or 8th av., and between Bleecker and 24th sts. Address, stating terms, which must not exceed $5 per week, location, &c., A. B. C., Box 2,442 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN AND HIS wife require a front room and bedroom on second floor with closets attached, between Broadway and 5th-av., above 4th or below 8th st. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box N. 143 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class location one of the most convenient. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Large double room, also single room, with water and gas. Situation pleasant, and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—ANY FAMILY DESIROUS of saving house rent by letting three rooms and private table to a family and servant, apply W. L., Box No. 2,996 New-York Post-office, stating address and terms.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR UNION-square, with gas, grates, bath, &c., to let to two or three gentlemen, in the house of a private family. Apply at No. 85 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 13th-st. Address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 52 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., in a strictly private family of adults, a suit of furnished rooms, with all or partial board, to gentlemen or a family, with private table served.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, WEST SIDE.—Beautiful suites and single rooms, now ready for the reception of boarders.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING to find a good boarding-house for the Winter, can be accommodated at No. 157 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD stocks, bonds, mortgages, or real estate in the Eastern States, two new three-story and basement brick houses, free of incumbrance, built mostly by days' work, in the best manner and most improved style, with every convenience—water-closets, baths, washstands, &c.; within one block of three ferries—Peck-slip, Roosevelt, and Division-av. The situation is on the very best corner of South 8th and 2d-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Call or address FRANKLIN J. BEAN No. 32 South 7th-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.; or No. 487 Grand-st., at other hours, Brooklyn, E. D.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND CASH.—1,800 acres of very desirable timbered land in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in the Union, together with a large steam saw-mill, nearly new and in perfect sawing order, and several dwelling-houses offered in exchange for merchandise. A jobbing stock of dry goods preferred. For a large and desirable trade $10,000 to $20,000 in cash will be added. Adress, for the present week, JAMES MONROE, 5th-av. Hotel.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Furnished or unfurnished; lot 25 by 100; house 25 by 60, with an extension; a stable in the rear. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements—gas, water, furnace &c. Rent of house, $1,000; or furnished, $1,400. May be seen any pleasant day, between 2 and 4 P. M. Apply at No. 63 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or to T. P. RICHARDS, No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

LAND AND CASH.—TWO THOUSAND ACRES of choice land, well located in the States of Missouri and Minnesota, and a few thousand dollars cash, offered in exchange for dry goods. A stock of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars desired. Address (during the present week) JAMES MONROE, Fifth-av. Hotel.

REAL ESTATE.—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES to let, or real estate for sale or exchange, or demands of any kind for collection, are requested to call on F. S. W. GLEASON, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, No. 16 Wall-st, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE NORTH-east corner of 3d-av. and 31st-st.; lot 25x100 feet, with two houses thereon. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, 2d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' bank, No. 245 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x114, with a 12½-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile purposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE GYMNASIUM Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st., with the fixtures. Immediate possession given. Application to be made to N. G. KORTRIGHT, No. 34 Liberty-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Or the building would be rented for other purposes. Apply at once.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house No. 37 Powers-st., one block from cars; house full front. Rent $400 a year to May next. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague st, Post-office Buildings.

TO LET—TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PRACTICE economy and yet live genteelly—the front part of the first class house No. 328 West 22d st., (six rooms) is offered to a small pleasant family. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address by letter UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depot No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
OF THE GALLERY OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on the evening of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augera; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Melby; the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Manzoni, Delessard, Paul Seignac, I. & A. H. Veron, De Brackelier, Van Sevendonck, Kock Kock the elder, S. R. Gifford, T. Rondel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals

ALSO,
TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil Paintings, including landscape, marines interiors, figure and cattle pieces, &c., &c. The above collection was selected by an artist, who is returning to France, and will be sold without limit. Among them will be found works by the following artists: G. A. Hekking, H Morgan, Soumiz, Duval, A. Ponchon; B. Hess, E. B. Bigedon, McIntyre, B. Norvens, &c., &c. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. Among which will be found the works of

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, A. DE BRACKELIER,
LY. SCHAEFFELS, VANSEVERDONCK,
LEICKERT, REEKERS,
KOCK-KOCK, MOERENHOUT,
CHAPMAN, WOUVERMANS,
CORNET, SCHAEP, REDIG, BOYNHAM.

Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.

To be sold at auction by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above beautiful and valuable collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14.
GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
On Manufacturers' Account,
OF
HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS.

Second day's sale, continued from Wednesday, Dec. 12, to commence FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, with an entirely different catalogue, at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, comprising a most select and desirable assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS—both plain, white and decorated;
VASES, CARD BASKETS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
COLOGNES, &c.
RICH CUT AND PLAIN TABLE GLASSWARE,
in complete sets, and also by the dozen.
Fine Bohemian Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Vases, Punch Bowls, &c.,
both white and colored.
PARIAN STATUARY,
FINE FRENCH BRONZES,
PARIS CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, &c.,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, and a variety of fancy articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., of this City, for the Southern trade but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market, on manufacturers' account, without reserve, for cash. The goods will be arranged in lots to suit retail purchasers. Ladies are especially invited.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 381 Broadway, the entire stock in trade of
DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.
Also, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THE STOCK,
FIXTURES, &c.
OF A FIRST-CLASS DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,
Will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, by order of W. J. Staples, Esq., assignee, the stock, fixtures, &c., of a first-class dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, &c., removed to salesrooms for convenience of sale.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.
PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!!
Receiver's Sale of
FIRST CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
At auction TUESDAY, 18th, at 11 o'clock, at the Corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn,
To close the estate of Cooper & Atherton.
The stock is ready for examination.
Each Piano warranted three years.
By order of Judge Leonard,
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver,

AUCTION NOTICE.
By LOCKWOOD BROS. Salesroom No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, large sale of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
500 PIECES SATINET,
500 PIECES WHITE AND RED FLANNEL,
A FULL LINE OF
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.
THE TRADE IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 23 Nassau-st.—Mortgage sale of furniture, by virtue of a chattel mortgage made by J. Hartmann and M. Hirsh to Christian Holtz, dated April 28, 1860. We will sell by public auction as above, removed for convenience of sale, two American and one French marble bed billiard tables, made by Goote & Roth; also, oil cloths, chairs, mirrors, arm chairs, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, lounges, chandeliers, tables, curtains, cornices, glass and earthen ware, kitchen ware, &c., without any reserve. Also, a general assortment of other first-class furniture, well made in every respect; also, 9 cases bulbous roots, warranted fresh and choice selections, to be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of modern pictures, selected by J. P. Beaumont, Esq., during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe, including Edward Frere, Patrois, Lagfont de Metz, Robbe, of Brussels, Verboeckhoven, Akkersdyke, Leyckert, Henriett Ronner, Vanseverdonck, Haygens, Noterman, Sidney R. Percy, Herring, Shayer, Walter, Williams, Armfield, A. Bariano, Cruickshank, Morris, Beattie, &c., purchased direct from the artists, and will be sold under guarantee of originality. They are on exhibition.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of rosewood and mahogany household furniture, rosewood parlor suites in hair cloth, mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, mahogany tête-à-têtes, easy and rocking chairs, marble-top bureaus, do washstands, parlor chairs, French plate mirror, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, oil-paintings, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, enameled washstands, black walnut bureaus, marble-top centre tables, lounges, stoves, kitchen furniture, dining-room chairs, crockery, &c.
AUGUSTE BRIEDE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st, by order of the assignee, the contents of a first class cigar store, consisting of a fine assortment of of cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, meerschaum and other pipes, cigar tubes, snuff boxes, and also a fine Indian figure, show-cases, cigar and tobacco cases—all of which are to be sold without reserve.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Fay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE LUNCH AND RESTAURANT.—The damages by the late fire having been repaired, the Astor House Bar, Lunch and Restaurant are again opened to the public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—5TH-AVENUE AND 40th-st.—Family and single rooms to let, with board, at very low rates, for the Winter.
J. R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1860

To the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department:

In presenting to your notice the transactions of the financial affairs of the Charitable Fund of the Department, your trustees deem it their duty to call the attention of the Representatives to the great diminution of the annual receipts for the year. Deeply do we regret, at any time, to be compelled to present such unfavorable accounts, but more so at the present time; for, by referring to the Annual Report of the Chief Engineer, you will find the total number of men in the active portion of the Department to consist of 4,227 men, being an increase over the previous year of 527 men. By long experience, your Trustees are well satisfied that with an increase in the active ranks, makes additional applicants on the Charitable Fund for assistance. Without attempting to discuss the necessity of so large a force, we will confine our remarks as to the importance of selecting applicants for membership from those who are possessed of not only moral character, but a careful and rigid examination should be made as to the physical condition of applicants, concluding with a recommendation to reject those who, in addition to wanting of the above qualifications, they deem no man should be a member of the Department who is not possessed of habits of practical industry.

We earnestly hope that the Representatives will call the attention of the Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners to the importance of a searching investigation as to the ability and qualifications of those who are desirous of enrolling their names as "Members of the New-York Fire Department;" for we are assured that the perpetuation of our noble institution depends on the character of those who fill the active ranks.

In returning thanks to those who have aided the fund during the past year, we cannot allow the continued exertions of the gentlemen composing the Firemen's Ball Committee to pass unnoticed. Although the net amount received from the proceeds of the last ball fall short of the amount received for several years previous, nevertheless we fully appreciate the feelings of the Committee in their efforts to make the ball one of pleasure and comfort to those who were present, and, although the fund sustained a temporary loss in a pecuniary sense, but no doubt of advantage for the future. The reputation of the Firemen's Ball was fully sustained, and the effort of the Committee to please its patrons was a decided success.

Of the various munificent donations made by the Municipal authorities, not one is more fully sanctioned by the tax-payers than the annual donation made by the Honorable Common Council in aid of the Charitable Fund Department.

To Messrs. Joseph E. Miller, Edwin Forrest, and to the proprietors of the *Herald* and *Sun*, we respectfully acknowledge the receipt of their several donations; to the latter gentlemen the entire amount against the Department for printing in their respective papers.

By referring to the report of the Treasurer, you will perceive that, at the time of his last report there was a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Department, amounting to three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-two cents ($3,225 82.)

Since then he has received from various sources the sum of twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty cents, ($28,356 20,) which, in the aggregate, amounts to thirty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and two cents, ($31,582 02.)

In the above sum is included two thousand dollars for a bond and mortgage canceled.

The disbursements for the same period have amounted to thirty thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($30,897, 29,) including two thousand dollars reinvested; leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Department, of six hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-three cents, ($684 73.)

The Permanent Fund remains the same as the last report, namely, $97,250, invested as follows: $97,000 in bonds and mortgages, and $250 in Manhattan Bank Stock.

In the receipts of the past year we have to acknowledge the amount of $225 from George C. Genet, Esq., Corporation-Attorney, for violations of the corporation ordinances relative to hoistways and dangerous furnaces. This amount has been collected since the 1st day of June last.

The Legislature, at its last session, enacted a new law relative to buildings in this City; also, changing the manner of enforcing the same, as well as relieving the Trustees of the onerous duties of prosecuting for penalties. Although six months has scarcely elapsed since the law went into effect, nevertheless, we have reason to believe that, by a proper enforcement of its provisions, that our citizens, as well as our brother firemen, will receive protection of life and property. It cannot be forgotten of the immense destruction to human life at fires during the past year, owing, in a measure, for the want of proper means of escape. Without deciding as to the benefit to be derived in this respect, by the sections of the new law, we are desirous of giving the same a fair trial, and are in hopes, under the operations of the same, that we will not again be called to record such horrid destruction of human lives as it has been our present task to recount.

The Committee on Schools have distributed 1,370 pairs of shoes to the various recipients of the Department. The vacancies in the New-York University still exist. It is hoped that, for the credit of the Department, they will be speedily filled. Any information relative to admission of pupils will be furnished by the School Committee.

The Committee on Fuel have distributed coal, amounting in all as per Report of the Treasurer, to 3,676 20-100 dollars, and have contracted for fuel for the present season.

The Special Committee on Donations and Benefits report that the Benefit in aid of the Department Fund, which was given at Niblo's, Oct. 30, resulted, owing to the hearty response given by the Representatives in assisting the efforts of the Committee, in adding to the fund the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-one 23-100 dollars. There remains a balance due for tickets received from the Committee.

At the present time, when the question of reorganizing the Fire Department is agitated, not only by the members of the Department, but by the Press, it is highly important, if any change is needed, that it should emanate from the Department. If any change is requisite, such change can be made to continue the Volunteer Department, so as to command the confidence and support of our citizens.

The duty of a fireman, in addition to a strict performance of his trust, is a prompt compliance with the orders of his superior officers, by a respectful tone to his brother firemen, endeavoring to inculcate a friendly feeling with all members of the Department, so as to avoid any cause of complaint, submitting to the laws which have been enacted for the government of the Department, while such laws exist. If they are detrimental to the interest of the Department, more benefit will be accomplished by an effort to have them modified, than by an open violation of the same. As stewards selected by you to guard a sacred and responsible trust, we deem it our duty to ask of our brother firemen, by their acts, individually and collectively, to pursue a course which will not only perpetuate our noble institution, but will secure to the widows and orphans of our deceased brethren, that succor which they look to in the hour of trial. It is our sad lot to know that the families of those who, in former years, have aided to sustain the Fund have, by the vicissitudes of life, been compelled to seek relief from that source.

The term of service of Messrs. Henry A. Burr, Zophar Mills and William Williams expire at the annual meeting; it will be necessary to elect three Trustees for three years each. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

HENRY A. BURR, President.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN S. GILES, TREASURER.

1859.		Dr.
Dec. 5	—To Cash paid George H. Clark, Bill of Printing	$3 50
6	Hannah Keer, 6 months interest	70 00
15	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
16	Donation Committee	800 00
21	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	45 75
28	N. Y. *Leader*, Bill of Advertising	84 80
31	*Commercial Advertiser*, Bill of Advertising	54 97
1860.		
Jan. 5	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
27	Donation Committee	369 59
		2,900 00
Feb. 1	S. J. Horsington, 6 mos. interest due children of John L. Guyre	73 50
	21 Pensions, Nov. Qr., 1859	131 25
	327 Pensions, Feb. Qr., 1860	2,042 75
9	Howard E. Coates, Bill of Printing Certificates	140 00
	C. L. Young & Co., Coal Bill	1,678 80
15	Robert Irwin, Shoe Bill	572 11
16	N. Y. *Mercury*, Bill of Advertising	177 86
	D. Theall Collector's Bill	44 00
	Phyfe & Jackson, Bill of Crape, &c., for Banner	15 24
25	Wm. H. Van Voost, Balance of Interest due children of John S Wells	53 00
	Mary Green, 6 months Interest	25 00
27	George F. Nesbitt & Co., Bill of Stationery, Printing, &c.	125 51
Mch13	George H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
31	George H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
Apl. 3	Howard E. Coates, Bill of Printing Certificates	158 00
27	Donation Committee	526 00
	Donation Committee	2,450 00
	T. J. Ledwith, Bill of Banner Case	194 93
	C. L. Young & Co. Coal Bill	949 40
30	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	136 00
	328 Pensions, May Qr., 1860	2,050 00
May 1	Robert Irwin, Shoe Bill	416 57
4	N. Y. *Atlas*, Bill of Advertising	95 53
		85 47
31	Hannah Kerr, 6 mos. Interest	70 00
Jne23	Howard E. Coates, Bill of Printing Certificates	4 50
29	*Commercial Advertiser*, Bill of Adverrtising	19 80
	N. Y. *Daily Express*, Bill of Advertising	82 32
July 27	Donation Committee	375 17
		2,500 00
	Loan on Bond and Mortgage	2,000 00
31	329 Pensions, August Quarter, 1860	2,056 25
Aug. 4	S. J. Horsington, 6 mos. interest due children of John L. Guyre	73 50
8	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	18 00
	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
9	Geo F. Nesbitt & Co., Bill of Stationery, Printing, &c.	29 12
26	Mary Green, 6 mos. interest	35 00
Sep. 3	N. Y. *Daily News*, Bill of Advertis'g	4 10
7	*Evening Post*, Bill of Advertising	2 10
	John S. Greig, Bill of Painting, Railing, &c., of Firemen's Monument	11 00
21	Robert Irwin, Shoe Bill	66 28
Oct. 18	Detlef Lineau, Bill of Surveying	25 00
19	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
19	N. Y. *Herald*, Bill of Advertising	245 88
26	Donation Committee	299 22
26	Donation Committee	2,750 00
31	319 Pensions, Nov Quarter, 1860	1,993 75
Nov. 1	D. Theall, Collector's Bill	21 00
26	J. Milton Waterhouse, Clerical Services to Treasurer and Board of Trustees, to Dec. 1, 1860	300 00
30	Donation Committee	500 00
Dec. 1	*Tribune*, Bill of Advertising	102 35
	Sunday Times, Bill of Advertising	78 57
	N. Y. *Dispatch*, Bill of Advertising	31 84
	Samuel R. Mabbatt, Coal Bill	1,048 00
	N. Y. *Sun*, Bill of Advertising	147 88
3	Geo. H. Clark, Bill of Printing	3 50
	Total	$30,897 29
1859.		Cr.
Nov. 30	—By Balance due on last Return	$3,225 82
Dec. 5	—By Cash for interest on Bond and Mortgage	70 00
		122 50
		21 00
		105 00
8		87 50
12		70 00
16	313 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Chief Engineer	626 00
	Donation Ætna Insurance Co., per Livingston Satterlee, Esq., Secretary	100 00
28	Donation New-York *Leader*	31 80
	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	28 00
31	Donation *Commercial Advertiser*	27 49
1860.		
Jan. 3	Donation Joseph E. Miller, Esq.	100 00
11	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	280 00
	Interest on interest due	2 84
	Donation Eagle Ins. Co., per A. J. Clinton, Esq., Secretary	100 00
16	345 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H Howard, Esq., Chief Engineer	690 00
	Donation Wm. Brinkerhoff, Esq., per Samuel B. Thompson, Esq.	10 00
21	Donation from a lady	5 00
23	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	17 50
	Interest on interest due	20
	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
24	Donation Greenwich Ins. Co., per Jas. Harrison, Esq., Secretary	50 00
Feb. 1	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	42 00
		42 00
		115 50
	By Cash from Alfred Pell, Esq., Resident Secretary of Liverpool and London Ins. Co., 2 per cent. prem. on policies	1,340 00
	By Cash for Donation Lorillard Ins. Co., per Geo. S. Carey, Esq., Sec	100 00
4	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
	By Cash from Wm. Cruger Pell, Esq., Agent Augusta Ins. Banking Co., 2 per cent. premium on policies	26 32
	James A. Bancker, Esq., Agent Franklin Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Penn., 2 per cent. prem. on policies	460 28
7	Geo. Adlard, Esq., Agent Unity Insurance Association, London, 2 per cent. premium on policies	240 39
	D. P. Flesch, Esq., Agent Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on policies	70 29
9	Samuel G. Walker, Esq., Agent American and Reliance Mutual Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on policies	390 92
10	Elisha Peck, Esq., Agent City Fire Ins. Co., Charter Oak, and Merchants', of Hartford, and City Fire Ins. Co, New-Haven, Conn., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	415 67
	Anthony B. McDonald, Esq., Agent Royal Ins. Co., of Liverpool and London, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	778 8
15	Asa Bigelow, Jr., Esq., Agent Merchants', Manufacturers, American, Boylton, Eliot and North American Ins. Co, of Boston Mass., and Providence, Washington, American and Merchants' Ins. Co., of Providence, R. I., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	705 31
	By cash for Bond and Mortgage canceled	2,000 00
	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	30 72
16	Donation New-York *Mercury*	88 90
17	By cash from R. C. Edwards, Esq., Agent Exchange Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	8 95
	Benson B Smith, Esq., Agent Quaker City Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	45 74
	Ezra White, Esq., Agent Hartford, Connecticut, New-England, of Hartford, Conn.; Western Mass., Pittsfield; Conway, of Mass., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	533 17
18	Jas. A. Alexander, Esq., Agent Ætna Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn.; Norwich, of Norwich Conn., and North American Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn. 2 per cent. premium on Policies	613 43
13	By cash for 244 Initiated Firemen's certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Chief Engineer	488 00
20	By cash from Samuel L. Parsons, Esq., Agent Springfield Massasoit Ins. Co, Mass., and Atlantic Ins. Co., of Providence, R. I., 2 per cent premium on Policies	167 52
21	By cash for Interest on Bond and Mortgage	35 00
	By cash from Warren Carter, Esq., Agent State Fire Ins. Co., of New-Haven, and Commonwealth, of Pennsylvania, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	149 43
23	By cash for Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
	By cash from George W. Quackenboss, Agent Jersey Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	123 53
27	By cash from James S. Hollinshead, Esq., Agent Ins. Co. of North America, Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	560 43
	By cash for Dividend on Bank Stock	12 50
	Return Tax from Bank Stock	4 48
Mar. 2	Donation Lamar Ins. Co., per Isaac R. St. John, Esq., Sec	50 00
	Donation Republic Ins. Co., per D. F. Crary, Esq., Sec	50 00
	Donation Common Council City of New-York	2,000 00
	By cash from F. H. Campbell, Esq., Agent Girard Ins. Co., of Phila., 2 per cent. prem. on policies	5 51
5	By cash for donation New-Amsterdam Ins. Co., per W. H. Dusenbery Esq., Sec	50 00
	Donation Sun Mutual Ins. Co., per W. H. Nevins, Esq., Sec	50 00
9	Donation Excelsior Ins. Co., per H. Quackenboss, Esq., Sec	50 00
12	Donation City Ins. Co., per Samuel Townsend, Esq., Sec	100 00
	Donation Metropolitan Ins. Co., per E. A. Stanbury, Esq., Sec	100 00
	Donation Union Mutual Ins. Co., per Ferdinand Stagg, Esq., Sec	50 00
	Donation New World Ins. Co., per Samuel A. Patterson, Esq., Sec	50 00
14	Donation North River Ins. Co., John Hegeman, Esq., Sec	100 00
	Eighty Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Ex-Chief Engineer	160 00
16	Donation Harmony Ins. Co., per R. O. Glover, Esq., Sec	50 00
17	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	210 00
	Interest on Interest due	6 23
26	By Cash from Jeremiah P. Tappan, Esq., Agent National, Neptune, and Franklin Insurance Cos. of Boston, Mass., 2 per cent. prem. on Policies	113 65
30	By Cash for Donation Peter Cooper Insurance Co., per Wm. R. Riblet, Esq., Secretary	50 00
	Nett proceeds 31st Annual Ball at Academy of Music, Jan. 23, 1860, per Peter H. Titus, Esq.	2,411 77
April 4	100 Discharge Certificates for New-Brunswick Fire Department, per John T. Jenkins, Esq., Chief Engineer	50 00
24	Donation Firemen's Ins. Co., per J. V. Harriott, Esq., Secretary	50 00
	Donation Clinton Ins. Co., per J. B. Ames, Jr., Esq., Secretary	50 00
25	145 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Ex-Chief Engineer	290 00
26	Donation Gebhard Ins. Co., per John R. Smith, Esq., Secretary	50 00
28	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	90 00
May 1		52 50
		175 00
		105 00
		87 50
4	Donation N. Y. *Atlas*	48 00
		42 73
7	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
17	1 Initiated Firemen's Certificate, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Ex Chief Engineer	2 00
	110 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer	220 00
	102 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per Henry H. Howard, Esq., Ex-Chief Engineer	204 00
	114 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer	228 00
31	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	280 00
June 2		122 00
		17 50
5		21 00
		87 50
6		70 00
7		105 00
		17 50
	Donation Broadway Ins. Co., per John Wray, Esq., Secretary	50 00
8	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	140 00
12		70 00
23		210 00
	Penalty, Violation of Hoistway ordinance, (No. 13 Cedar-st.,) per Geo. C. Genet, Esq., Attorney to the Corporation	50 00
28	No. 11 Cedar-st.	50 00
	Interest on bond and mortgage	73 50
		31 50
29	Donation *Commercial Advertiser*	9 25
	Donation New-York *Daily Express*	41 16
July 9	Interest on bond and mortgage	26 00
12	Donation Beekman Insurance Company, per E. H. Cheshire, Esq., Secretary	50 00
26	Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
27		70 00
	on interest due	92
28	on bond and mortgage	105 00
31		280 00
	on interest due	19 00
	Interest on bond and mortgage	115 50
A'g. 1		42 00
2		94 50
3		140 00
		157 50
		35 00
		210 00
		42 00
9		980 00
10	25 Initiation Certificates for the Newtown, L. I. Fire Department, per Morrell Burroughs, Esq., Secretary	12 50
11	Penalty, violation of Fire Laws, Furnace, No. 61 Rose-st., per J. Daggett Hunt, Esq., Assistant-Attorney to Corporation	25 00
20	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	35 00
24		105 00
Sep. 7	Penalty, Violation of Hoistway Ordinance, (No. 65 Liberty-st.,) per J. Daggett Hunt, Esq., Assistant-Attorney to Corporation	50 00
	Donation *Evening Post*	1 00
17	Donation Indemnity Insurance Co., per W. R. Sheldon, Esq., Sec	50 00
29	Donation from Edwin Forrest, Esq., (Tragedian,) per Zophar Mills, Esq.	100 00
Oct. 19	Donation *N. Y. Herald*	245 88
22	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	280 00
24	2 Blank Certificates for Morrisania Fire Department, per Geo. R. Teasdale, Esq., Sec	1 00
26	Donation Rutgers Insurance Co., per E. B Fellows, Esq., Sec	50 00
	Donation from a N. Y. Fireman	10 00
Nov. 2	Interest on Bond & Mortgage	52 50
3		175 00
5		90 00
9	Penalty, Violation of Hoistway Ordinance, (No. 30 Platt-st.,) per J. Daggett Hunt, Esq., Assistant-Attorney to Corporation	50 00
12	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
15	148 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer	296 00
	2 blank Certificates for Westchester Fire Department, per Robert Hogert, Esq	1 00
21	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
24		17 50
26	410 Initiated Firemen's Certificates, per John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer	820 00
Dec. 1	Donation *Tribune*	51 17
	Sunday Times	39 29
	New-York Dispatch	14 84
	New-York Sun	147 84
	Part of Net proceeds of Concert at Niblo's Garden, Oct. 30, 1860, per Zophar Mills, Esq	1,181 23
11	56 Discharge Certificates	112 00
	34 Exchange	17 00
	Interest on Bank Account	221 43
	Total	$31,582 02
1860. Dec. 3	—By Balance in Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	684 73

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

PERMANENT FUND.

Five Shares Manhattan Bank Stock	$250 00
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, including Trust Funds	97,000 00
Total	$97,250 00

Trust Funds, $5,100.

We, the undersigned, having examined the foregoing Account for the year 1860, with the Vouchers thereof, find the same correct, leaving a Balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the New-York Fire Department Fund, of six hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy three cents, ($684 73.)

JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, }
JAMES F. WENMAN, } Auditors.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons. London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with books. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5.30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:50 and 6:45 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 139 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,

No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,

Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of I. E Thompson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Cass, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18⅚ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

RECEIVERS OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1860.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which become due on the 1st day of September, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Office of the Receiver in Erie Place, on and after Thursday the 20th inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

JOHN CASTILL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—UNITED STATES, STATE OR RAILroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance, or Railroad shares, will be taken in exchange for a house and garden, 12 lots, eligibly situated in Brooklyn; also for sale, horses, carriages, sleigh, harness, &c., altogether a complete establishment. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,222 Post-office.

$70,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved City property, in sums to suit applicants; or will purchase existing mortgages. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County. Notice first published November 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. SAMUEL GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Attorneys for Insolvent.

n25-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860.

FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

s7-law6mF*

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1860.

PROPOSALS.—SUPPLIES OF BEEF AND MUTTON.—Sealed proposals will be received until Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef and mutton for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1861. Specifications for the above, and all information required, will be furnished on application at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 1 Bond-st.

S. DRAPER, President,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, Jr., Sec'y. } Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.

TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 230 Laws of 1843, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 22d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADJOURNed meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the election and to transact other business of importance. Let every Veteran, civic and military, be present. Also, those living in the adjoining counties. By order,

ABM. DALLEY, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Mme. INES FABBRI.
in her great rôle of ALICE.
Mme. V. BERKEL ....as............Isabella
Sig STIGELLI
in his celebrated character of ROBERT.
CARL FORMES
in his unrivaled rôle of BERTRAM,
TO NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 14, at 8 o'clock,
Positively only night of Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with the following magnificent cast:

Mme. INES FABBRI	as	Alice
Mme. V. BERKEL	as	Isabella
Sig STIGELLI	as	Robert
CARL FORMES in his great rôle of		Bertram
Sig. Quinto	as	Raimbaut
Mlle. Elena	as	Helena

GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND CORPS DE BALLET.
Conductor .... THEO. THOMAS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music; C. Bruesing's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall st.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock,
ONLY GRAND MATINEE,
When will be presented Donizetti's popular Opera of
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT,
(The Child of the Regiment,)
with the following unsurpassed star cast:

Mme. INES FABBRI	as	Marie
Sig. STIGELLI	as	Tonio
CARL FORMES	as	Sulpice

Admission $1. No reserved seats.

Tickets may be had in New-York at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the regular ticket offices. In Brooklyn, at Prox's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., and at Rose's bookstore.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to numerous requests for a repetition of THE JEWESS, the public are respectfully informed that THE JEWESS will be given once only during the present season, of which due notice will be given.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EXTRA NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY NEXT,
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.
LAST NIGHT
BUT ONE
of the
FIVE ACT COMEDY,
called the
MODEL HYPOCRITE.
TO-NIGHT (Friday.)
THE COMEDY
Includes in its
SUPERB CAST
The following
EMINENT ARTISTES:

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.

ON MONDAY NEXT
Will be presented for the first time,
A COMEDY,
altered and compressed into 3 acts, from the most popular of the works by
MRS. INCHBALD,
the cast comprising the names of Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, &c. &c.
NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT, BENEFIT, BENEFIT,
OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AND
LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT OF
RICHELIEU.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 14,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will take his benefit and make his
LAST APPEARANCE
in his great rôle of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

Those who have not yet witnessed this magnificent personation should not lose the only opportunity that can be presented of seeing it during this week.

On SATURDAY,
OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Thirteenth week and thirty-ninth night of the engagement of the eminent American tragedian,

MR. EDWIN FORREST.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1860,
Will be acted, for the last time Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth .... Mr. FORREST

Sustained by Messrs. CONWAY, FISHER, FENNO, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. CONWAY, ATHENA, Miss LE BRUN, &c., &c.

NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c., &c. &c.
MONDAY—Mr. FORREST will appear.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1860,
The performance will commence with
MAZEPPA.
After which DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
Concluding with
DODGING FOR A WIFE.

"HOME" CHARITY BAZAAR.

NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, desiring to make available every suitable appliance for the removal of the debt upon their Institution—now, in effect, reduced from twenty thousand to less than three thousand dollars—and wishing, meantime to provide for hundreds of the needy and suffering who look to them for relief, again solicit the aid and patronage of the friends of benevolence.

Their Bazaar will be opened in the Home Chapel on Monday, Dec. 10, and closed on Saturday, Dec. 15. Contributions of salable goods, packages of provisions, holiday gifts, and especially ready funds, will be very gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

N. B.—Hours of opening and closing, at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.

NOW OPEN.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
PAGE'S Great Picture of
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
Col. THORPE'S "NIAGARA AS IT IS."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRIAM," "NOAH," and "JEREMIAH."
Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, with 172 Works of American Artists, embracing valuable specimens of COLE, LESLIE, DOUGHTY, INMAN, WOODVILLE, DURAND, CASILEAR, KENSETT, CROPSEY, RANNEY, ELLIOTT, PEELE, BAKER, and others.

Single admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,

NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,

NO. 663 BROADWAY.
The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.
SAM COWELL
Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

DE CORDOVA'S NEW HUMOROUS POEM

On
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT"
Will be repeated at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

CINDERELLA,

Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO,

No. 32 Waverley-place.
BETTY READING THE BIBLE TO THE INDIANS,
From Cooper's "Deer-Slayer."
Admittance on application from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS,

No. 366 CANAL-ST.

NOTICE.—FAIR OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL of Yorkville, to be held at the Dépôt of the 3d-av. Railroad, 65th-st., on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of the 12th, 13th and 14th of December, 1860. We ask, in behalf of this Mission, the countenance and support of a Christian community. Any donations, by mail or otherwise, forwarded to I. & W. GEERY, No. 719 Broadway, will be thankfully received. Respectfully,

S. W. GEERY, Superintendent.
JAS. A. BAKER, Treasurer.

FAIR OF THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION, for the benefit of the Isaac T. Hopper Home, at Clinton Hall, entrance on 8th-st., or Astor-place, a little east of Broadway. This Fair and entertainment, for the benefit of the Women's Home for discharged female prisoners, will be opened on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12. The sales will be at store prices. There are many articles of dress for ladies, girls and children, which are well made, elegant, and suitable for the season; also, fancy articles, toys and toilet furniture. An assortment of holiday gift books will be found on the tables. A collection of the celebrated Hingham wooden ware will be offered for sale. This consists of elegant articles made of fine wood, which may serve as toys, or for useful purposes. They come from the only manufactory of this kind of ware in the United States.

Refreshments will be served, as called for by visitors: oysters, coffee, relishes of various kinds, tea, fruit, ice-creams, tarts, &c., &c.

The rooms will be open for the reception of visitors on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock, and will continue open on the two following days and evenings, closing on Friday night.

Yourself and friends are invited to attend, and to share in the privileges of helping a good charity in an agreeable manner.

C. M. SEDGWICK, First Director.
SARAH F. LEGGETT, }
A. H. GIBBONS, } Managers.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

The ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY have engaged Rev. W. H. MILBURN to give a course of TWO LECTURES in aid of the Charity Fund. The first on

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

At the Brooklyn Athenæum. His inimitable lecture on *What a Blind Man Saw in England*. The second SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2?, on *English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding*.

Tickets for the Course 50 cents. Single tickets 25 cents.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S NEW HUMOROUS POEM

On
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT"
Will be repeated at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FIFTH DAY OF THE GREAT CELEBRATION OF THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE CROWDS CONTINUE TO INCREASE.
NO ABATEMENT IN THE EXCITEMENT!
ALL THE BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!!
continued to the end of the week. The splendid
OPERATIC DRAMA, MASANIELLO;
OR, THE DELIVERANCE OF NAPLES.
The laughable COMEDIETTA, entitled
A MORNING CALL!

And the singing of Miss DORA DAWSON, the WONDERFUL DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, whose extraordinary musical powers have been the admiration of every listener, as she sings a LOUD and MANLY TENOR and DELICATE SOPRANO, are to be enjoyed, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock; while all the living wonders, as the TWO AZTEC CHILDREN the WHAT IS IT? ALBINO GIRLS, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, and the 850,000 CURIOSITIES, from all parts of the world, are to be seen at all hours.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL,
FARCICAL,
Burletta, in three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
Every member of the Company in the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS,
which is the
GREATEST TRIUMPH
of
SCENIC ART
ever witnessed in this country.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
NOTICE.
In compliance with the request of
MANY LADIES
and
HEADS OF FAMILIES
Who, with their children, are unable to attend an evening performance, Miss Keene will give
A MATINEE
of the
SEVEN SISTERS,
on
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Dec. 15, 1860
OPEN AT ONE. COMMENCE AT TWO.

FREE EXHIBITION.

And for sale a private collection of
ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS,
from prominent artists of the
DUSSELDORF,
FRENCH, and
ITALIAN SCHOOLS,
on the first floor of the new building, No. 758 Broadway, near 8th-st. Galleries open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
P. S.—Amateurs will please call soon. I. M. FARINA.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE—Carrying the mails—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month.

The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, 20th December, from Pier No. 45 North River.

Passage, First Cabin	$60
Passage, Second Cabin	50
Passage, Third Class	35

For freight or passage apply to

WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY—Winter Arrangement.—The communication between 3d-av., Harlem, and King's Bridge, on the Harlem River, will be regularly kept up, ice permitting, throughout the Winter. The Company's steamer EMILY will run as follows:

LEAVE HARLEM.
6:30, 9, 10:30 and 12 A. M., and 2:15 and 4.15 P. M.
LEAVE 216TH ST., NEAR KING'S BRIDGE.
8:20, 9:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 1, 3:15 and 5 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE NEW-HAVEN NIGHT LINE BY steamer TRAVELER will be discontinued after the 13th inst., until further notice. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ALDERMEN PROPOSE A UNION MEETING—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT—NOVEL PROPOSITION BY ALDERMAN STARR—MISSIONARIES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA—A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER—ALDERMAN BRADY MAKES A SPEECH.

Alderman CORNELL, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The present disturbed condition of national politics, has brought about great distress among all classes of citizens, not only of New-York, but throughout the Union, and

Whereas, There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of relief, unless prompt and decided measures are taken to arrest this disastrous progress of affairs, and to restore harmony and good feeling between the different portions of our common country, and

Whereas, It is greatly to the interest of this, the commercial and financial Metropolis of America, as well as of that of all the people of the United States at large, that this ruinous condition of affairs should be speedily ameliorated; therefore

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be respectfully requested to call a meeting of the citizens of New-York, at an early day, for the purpose of expressing their views as to the course to be pursued, in order to restore peace and harmony throughout the Union, and more especially to pronounce an opinion as to the merits and feasibility of the plan of compromise submitted to the House of Representatives by the Congressional Delegation of this City, on the 12th day of December, 1860.

Alderman DARRAGH said he did not see the necessity of such a resolution. The South was bound to secede any way. We had had enough of Union-saving movements, and gentlemen could see the folly of such attempts. The Union never would have been sick if it had not been set up with and doctored so much. The Union would be saved—at least as much of it as was worth saving.

After a brief discussion, which was not audible owing to the confusion, the resolution was read again for information, and a strong effort made to lay it on the table. The Board, however, refused to table it.

Alderman OWENS was satisfied the resolution would pass, but he could not vote for it because he was not familiar with the plan proposed. They should take no hasty action. Every man should have a personal interest in the subject. If he could further the desirable object in any way he would do so. If reports were true, the City was in danger, and it seemed that some plan should be taken to save the City. He was satisfied that the Union was safe enough, so far as the intervention of the Board could help it. He moved that the matter lay over.

The motion to lay over was lost.

Alderman GENET thought that if the plan was to help along his Honor the Mayor, it was needed. But if it was to cost the City anything he did not think it worth while. As for distress, he did not see any, except among those who deserved it. What was the use of saying we were in favor of the Union—we had said that from time immemorial. He could not see the use of putting the City to expense for such a useless purpose.

Various calls were made to lay the resolution over, put it on the table, &c.

Alderman TUOMEY said the City had been presented with a bill for entertaining the Prince of Wales, simply because the Board had passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to invite the Prince of Wales here. Because they did that, the Mayor had presented them with a bill of $10 000, Who could tell whether this plan would not likewise cost $10,000. They might have processions, and bands of music, &c. If the people wanted a meeting there was honor and patriotism enough among them to call it for themselves. There was no need of getting the Mayor to do it. He understood that the Mayor had had a consultation meeting at his office on the question of this Union meeting. He was opposed to the Common Council having anything to do with it.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the whole matter be referred to a Committee, with power.

Alderman TUOMEY said that Special Committees were played out.

The question was taken, and the motion for a Special Committee approved. The President appointed Aldermen CORNELL, BOOLE and STARR on the Committee.

A NEW FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

A petition was read, signed by a number of Insurance Companies and others, calling for an appropriation to place in the hands of the firemen "Muller's Fire-extinguishing Compound."

Alderman OWENS wanted it referred to a Committee.

Alderman BOOLE said if it was laid over, he would produce good reasons at the next meeting why the petition should be granted.

Alderman OWENS said an expenditure of $25,000 to $30,000 was contemplated.

The matter was laid over.

ALDERMAN STARR'S PROPOSITION.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution that the Mayor be instructed to employ twenty missionaries to proceed to South Carolina for the purpose of deterring her citizens from pursuing a course which would surely bring destruction on their heads.

Aldermen BOOLE and a number of other members pronounced this insulting, and demanded that it should be withdrawn.

Alderman PLATT moved that it be referred to the Special Committee already appointed.

The motion was put and lost.

Alderman GENET said he did not know whether it was intended as an insult to the Mayor or to the South.

Alderman STARR said it was just as sensible as the other.

After considerable confusion, the Board gave Mr. STARR permission to withdraw the resolution, and Mr. STARR withdrew it.

The question came up on sustaining the action of the Fire Commissioners in recommending that several members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 be expelled, and that other members of that Company be suspended in consequence of a difficulty and a collision with Engine Company No. 18.

A long debate ensued, Aldermen OWENS and others seeking to have the action of the Fire Commissioners sustained. After some skirmishing the action of the Commissioners was not concurred in.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CITY SWINDLES IN GENERAL.

Alderman BRADY, on a motion to pay the bill for berthage and drainage for the *Great Eastern*, objected to such tyrannical proceeding. They would not receive the members of the Common Council aboard unless they paid their dollar a head. He would not allow the British to come here with their big ship that "aint no good to nobody," and do nothing but take the money away, and ask us to pay $6,000 for dredging of slip.

Alderman GENET said the Common Council had ordered the slip dredged—not the British.

Alderman STARR said it was well known that a price would be charged for admission to the vessel. Various cities had competed for the honor of having the ship in their ports. Thousands of visitors had been attracted to the City to see the ship, and had left their money with our tradesmen. The City had authorized the dredging of the slip.

Alderman OWENS and Alderman DARRAGH both favored the immediate payment of the bill.

Alderman BRADY said that the gentleman from the Ninth (DARRAGH) had charged the Japanese bill as a swindle.

Alderman DARRAGH denied that he had used such language. He had said that the Committee exceeded its authority. He called Mr. BRADY to order, and the Chair decided the point well taken, because Mr. BRADY was wandering from the question.

Mr. BRADY said he would have to differ from the Chair on that point. The Committee had no right to mulct the City in $6,000. The Japanese was not the only Committee that had exceeded its authority. There was the Committee on the Brazilian frigate.

A VOICE—Corvette.

Mr. BRADY.—Well, corvette—*The City did not spend twenty-five dollars for that purpose, yet they had a bill for $6,000.* Who had authorized the Committee to spend a dollar? True, the bill was not $105,000, but it might soon accumulate up to $105,000. He would do his duty in spite of the clamor of the newspapers against him. He denounced this as a swindle on the citizens of New-York. Where was the benefit? This was one of the deepest robberies ever attempted to be perpetrated on the citizens of New-York? Why, they took our people to Cape May and charged them fifty dollars for starving them to death! Gentlemen said this was a great ship. For God's sake who could not build a great ship? Why, nobody but the English—with her six smoke pipes. What was she good for? She is good to rob the City of six thousand odd dollars. Was that the greatness of the *Great Eastern*? Was that the greatness of the English power—of the English ingenuity? Was that what our New-York Common Council was to be duped six thousand odd dollars for? Where was the benefit to our citizens? They told us the Street Commissioner had signed the bill for six thousand odd dollars.

A VOICE—Where was the bill?

Mr. BRADY—I suppose, Sir, the bill is where the Japanese bill is—in some gentleman's pocket. [Laughter.] The Japanese bill ought to have been presented to this Board a month ago—*it is an outrage upon the community that it was not.* [Laughter.]

A VOICE—The election is over now.

Mr. BRADY—Yes, the election is over now, and I have no votes to make. I stood and fought my battles to suit myself, and I say I never will vote a dollar—never sign a dollar that I don't know is all right. I am not talking for buncombe—this is no buncombe.

A VOICE—I would ask if the gentleman has been fighting to-day?

Mr. BRADY—No, I never fight, and I never run. [Laughter.] I always stand my ground, and take it as I get it. [Laughter.] Election is over, and I have no buncombe to make. I am going to show the public prints of New-York—although they misrepresented me in the last campaign, they may have done it honestly—I am going to show them that I am going for honest measures and honest bills, Japanese bills included. I never will sign a bill or a dollar that is not just right. I do not believe, Sir, the Japanese bill will amount to $105,000—a good ways from it. While I hold a seat in this Common Council, I never will sanction a swindle of $6,000 for dredging a slip. When the Committee on the *Great Eastern* went down the Bay, they would not receive them on board, and when they got up to the berth, they would not receive them on board, and they finally went under the solicitations of the Captain of the Ninth Ward Police. Then they made their great puppet show. They first charged a dollar, and then came down to fifty cents per head to show off the great ship. The greatest piece of workmanship. Where is it? Where is it, I ask? Is it in building a large house? Is the Metropolitan Hotel or the Academy of Music the largest house in the City because it is large and accommodates a great number of people? The gentleman from the Fifteenth talked about big things.

A VOICE—Big things. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRADY—Because when he commenced he once built a two-story house.

Alderman GENET raised the point that Mr. BRADY was not speaking to the question.

Alderman BRADY—If the gentleman from the Seventeenth will put words in my mouth, I would be glad to express them. I suppose the matter is settled—I have nothing against that.

A VOICE—We have got the bills.

Mr. BRADY—Well, what of it? There is no certainty that the bills are right. I didn't hear the gentleman from the Seventeenth called to order when he talked about this great ship and these six smoke-pipes to it. We could put six smoke-pipes to a small ship.

A VOICE—Then we should have a small ship with six pipes.

Mr. BRADY—I should think that was a big thing. They tell us somebody does work. Who was it? By what authority? Let gentlemen refer to the first authority. Who had a right to go on? I do not blame them for not wanting the Common Council Committee on board—their characters were so bad. [Laughter.] They make believe nobody could build a big ship but English—nobody put six smoke-pipes in her. They sucked our citizens in, taking them down to Cape May and starving them. It is an outrage on this community, and never ought to be sanctioned by this Board—this bill of six thousand odd dollars. I hope while members of this Board owe allegiance to their constituency, they will not sanction it, and if they do, that their constituency will call them to account for their votes in this matter. If there was any benefit in that $6,000 I would vote for it as willingly as for the Japanese appropriation; but, for robbing our citizens and starving them to death, never a dollar, Sir, will I vote under any circumstances for nobody or anything to benefit them.

Alderman TUOMEY hoped the appropriation would pass, as it had been authorized by the Board, and moved the previous question, but withdrew it to allow Alderman CORNELL to speak.

Alderman CORNELL took occasion to advocate the passage of the bill, and renewed the previous question.

Alderman BRADY undertook to obtain the floor again, and, although ruled out of order by the Chair, persisted in speaking, while the roll was called, on the motion to pass the bill. He knew his rights, and no Chairman should rob him of them. He had his rights, as well as the Chair. He appealed from the decision of the Chair. He had his rights in the Board, and would stick to them. They couldn't gag matters in this way, no how.

All this time the President was rapping loudly with his gavel, and the Board was enjoying the matter hugely.

The Chair, in the midst of the uproar, announced that the bill was passed, all the members present voting in the affirmative.

Alderman BRADY—No, Sir. I want you to understand that I never assent to that. Now, if any of them are weak-kneed, let them go it. [Laughter.]

The Board adjourned amid considerable confusion, Alderman GENET exerting himself to procure the passage of his plan for procuring new rooms for the Superior Court.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CLEANING AND PAVING STREETS—THE JAPANESE BILL REDUCED $15,000.

At the meeting of this Board last evening a resolution was adopted calling upon the Comptroller to give his reasons for not paying the increase in the salaries of the bell-ringers, since January last; also, a resolution directing the Croton Department to compel the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to relay the pavement taken up by them for the purpose of laying down rails; also, a resolution, offered by Councilman SHAW, directing the Street Inspector to advertise for proposals to clean the Streets of the City for five years.

The Board concurred to pave Eighth-street from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue, and Seventh-avenue from Greenwich-avenue to Central Park, with Belgian pavement.

Councilman SHAW called up the communication from the Comptroller, with the accompanying ordinance, making appropriation for the payment of various claims against the City, for the year 1860—among them the bill of $105,000 for the Japanese entertainment. His object, he said, in calling up the subject, was, to move an amendment to the item relating to the Japanese entertainment, reducing the same from $105,000 to $90,000. The amendment was adopted without opposition. A motion to take up the various items of the ordinance separately was negatived. Councilman SHAW then moved the adoption of the ordinance as amended.

Councilman PINCKNEY opposed the adoption at length, confining his opposition mainly to the Japanese item. His remarks upon this point contained nothing especially novel or different from what has been repeatedly advanced before. He contrasted the bill with that presented by the Irving House for the entertainment of Kossuth and suite, who, he said, numbered about the same as the Japanese, and stayed in the City the same length of time. In that case the Irving House presented a bill of $1,685 14, including a banquet. He also compared the bill with that presented by the Continental Hotel of Philadelphia for the entertainment of the same people for one half the time they stayed at the Metropolitan. The Continental Hotel bill was only $3,869, and Mr. PINCKNEY argued that the Metropolitan bill ought not to be more than twice the amount. He concluded by appealing to his Republican colleagues in the Board to unite with him in voting against the bill.

Mr. PINCKNEY's speech was greeted throughout with a general tittering around the Board, and the moment he concluded a motion to adjourn was made and carried amidst uproarious laughter.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

Conclusion of the Inquest—A Verdict Against Young Buchanan.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of Mrs. Sarah Shancks, who was murdered on Friday morning last at No. 22 East Twelfth-street, was concluded yesterday—resulting in a verdict against Alfred Buchanan, the young carpenter, who was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. The proceedings were conducted at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, and the large number of persons in attendance attested the great interest which is felt in the case.

TESTIMONY OF SOPHIA STITT.

Sophia Stitt, deposed: I live at No. 8 Dutch-street; I am sister of Charles Hardy; I saw him on the Thursday previous to the murder; he had before that been away six weeks from home; he came to my house on that Thursday morning, and said he wanted to see my baby; he told me that he intended to leave the City that evening, but he did not tell me where he was going; he said that he was going with his employer; he left my house about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, and I have not seen him since; I do not know where he lives; he is a small-sized man, dark complexioned, with large dark moustache and whiskers; he is about 28 years of age; I have heard him speak of Mrs. Shancks; he was a peddler of dry goods and embroideries, and his business took him to her house; I do not know the name of my brother's employer.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER SMITH.

George J. Smith deposed: I am a patrolman of the Fifteenth Precinct Police; the prisoner was in my custody coming to the City from Susquehannah; I had considerable conversation with him from the time I took charge of him until our arrival at New-York; I first spoke to him about where he came from when he went to Susquehannah; he said that he stated to Mr. Spingsteen that he had come from Albany on the steamer *Isaac Newton*; that he had been there to work, and that getting out of employment, he had left and come to Susquehannah, but that he had not told the truth about the matter; he had stated to Mr. Spingsteen a falsehood, and that he was sorry for it; he remarked that he wished he had told the whole truth; I then asked him where he had come from; he said he had left his father's house in New-York on Saturday evening about eight o'clock, and had crossed the Cortlandt-street Ferry; he was very sure he said that it was Cortlandt-street Ferry; he said that he had got his tickets at the railroad office, and had paid for them four dollars and a half; he had purchased his ticket, he said, for Syracuse on the emigrant train; he stated that he had stopped at Susquehannah because he had heard his brother speak of Mr. Springsteen, and he thought he would like to see him, in the hope of getting work there; I then said to him, "Don't you think it looked bad on your side to leave New-York, considering the circumstances?" he said he thought it did, but he wanted to get out of New-York until his hands should get better; I said to him, "You're in a pretty bad scrape, considering the looks of things?" he replied that he did not know what it looked like, but he was innocent; I said to him: "Albert, the circumstances are very strong; the print of your cut hand is on the cheek of the door—the marks and blood—and the mark of the other one is on the knob and key;" he made me no reply whatever, holding his head down for a second or two, shed a few tears, and said: "I don't care for myself, but I am sorry for my poor mother, and am afraid it will kill her!" I told him there was no doubt but he had brought a good deal of trouble on both father and mother, but he must do the best he could now; I then said to him that there was a girl at the house (Mrs. Shanck's) named Mary, who says that you are a pretty bad boy; he replied, "You don't mean Mary; there was no girl there named Mary; there was a girl named Ann, a fair-haired girl;" I said "You're right, Albert—you know more about it than I do; I asked him what the trouble was between him and Mrs. Shancks, and he said there was none; I told him that there must have been, as one of the girls told me they had quarreled about the price of some work he had done for her; he said "there was no trouble about it; he had fixed the stoop and charged her a dollar; he thought the job was worth that, and wanted to know what I thought about it; I told it was a very small job but not being acquainted with the plank used, &c., I could not say; I understood him to say that she had paid it; he said that the work was done about a year ago; I asked him if he had done anything else for her; he said yes—that he had made her a couple of small benches, for which he had charged her two shillings apiece; he told me that he was at her house the last time on Wednesday, having gone there on that occasion because on Tuesday she had seen him, and wanted to know when he was going to fix the counter that she had previously spoken to him about, and he went there to do the work; he got the plank for the purpose at his father's shop; I asked him if he had served his time at the carpenter business, and he said that he had not; I then asked him how he went round to get jobs, if he was not a carpenter; he replied that he was round the shop a good deal, was pretty handy, and could do a job of that kind well enough; I wanted to know if he had fixed the counter, and he said no, that he had not; when he went there to do so, Mrs. Shancks was busy and could not attend to it then, and that she wanted some shelves put up under the counter; I looked to see what she had reference to, and told her he could get what board she wanted for fifty cents; I asked him if he got the boards, and I believe he said no; I inquired where the pieces of plank came from that he left there for firewood; he said from the shop, and that he had often brought her firewood; he said that he did not split up the wood after he brought it; I then asked if it was on Friday that he brought the wood there, and he said now that it was Thursday; he told me about the clothes he wore on Friday; he said that the pantaloons he had taken off, cut the pockets out because they were full of blood, and then burnt the pockets; I inquired what became of the shirt and the other clothes that he had on; he replied that as soon as he took them off they were put into the wash-tub; I asked if they had all been washed and put away, and his answer was that he supposed they had been; I then remarked "Albert! it was a bad business that you went to Mrs. Shancks on Friday with firewood—that he had better have kept away;" he replied, "I don't know that there was anything bad about it;" I inquired why he did not go and give himself up; he said he did not know; he had thought of doing so, but that his hands looked so bad if they caught him they might think he had done it, inasmuch as his father had been unable to find the persons he had had a fight with; I told him that was too true—I did not think his father would be able to find any other party than the party already found; I then said when you went there Friday, did you mean to fix the counter, and he said "I was not there on Friday;" I said "Yes, you were there, for this minute you told me you were there, with the pieces of plank;" he answered, "If I did, I made a mistake—it was Thursday;" I then inquired how he meant to show how his hands got cut in the manner they had been; he said that when he left his father's shop he met with a rough-looking customer who asked him to take a drink, and he consented; they went to a porter-house, he said; I wanted to know where, and he answered that he did not exactly know; I inquired if it was in Twelfth-street, and he said he thought not, as he turned round a corner somewhere; he did not think that it was in Fourth-avenue either; I said, "Where was it—where did you get to?" he replied that he thought they got below Fourth-avenue into the Bowery; I asked, "How far down Fourth-avenue do you think you got—were you as low as Houston-street;" he said he thought they did; I said when you got to the porter-house you took the drink; he replied yes, and afterwards the man said, "You s—n of a b—h, I have a grudge against you," at the same time attacking him with a knife; I inquired who was present at the time besides you and the rough-looking customer, and he said, the barkeeper and another man; I then asked if they attempted to stop the fight, and he said no, that he kept him off as well as he could himself; he put up his hand to show the manner in which he kept him off, and I observed he turned the palm of his hand outwards me; the man drew back and I made for the door and run; I asked him where he ran to, and he said, "I ran out of the house, but which way I went I don't know;" in reply to my question whether the man followed, he said that he did not see him after that; I asked which way he went, and he said he did not know until he found himself in Amity-street; he said he went from Amity-street to his father's house; I then asked him if he told his father about the matter so that a search might be made for the man; he answered that he first saw his mother, who called his father and said, "Here's Alfred;" his father came and was very angry, saying, "Alfred, you're a pretty-looking chap, to come home in this condition;" he said that he told his father about his having had a fight, and he wanted him (his father) to go and find who he had the muss with; his father replied that there would be no use in it, as if there was such a person, time had been given him to clear out; I said that the story was not very plausible as he had failed to locate the street where the fight took place; I then told him to tell the truth at once and be done with it, but he persisted in saying that he was innocent; I remarked "You had killed her half a dozen times when once would have been enough;" he said, "No, I didn't;" I said "Yes, you have, and there is no use denying it;" I added, "It is a horrible job and nobody but an insane person would have done it;" "You had better acknowledge it," I said, "It is a good place to plead insanity on;" he looked at me and laughed, saying "That be d—d," or something of that sort; then hesitating a moment, he put his hand to his place and said, "What was that young fellow's name who stabbed a man in Ninth or Tenth avenue?" I said, "I presume you mean young Rogers;" he said, "Yes, that's the name, I believe," adding, speaking of confession, "He (Rogers) confessed, and they did not show him much mercy—it did not do him much good;" I said, "That is true, to be sure, but he confessed under the gallows, and not before that;" he replied, "Oh, I didn't understand that;" I then said that at that time the Sheriff had no power, and the Governor was not there to pardon him. He afterwards conversed with me about the difficulty in which he was injured, and every time he changed the locality in which he said it had occurred, and finally became so incoherent in his story that he said he did not know anything about it; he explained how he got the wound on his right hand by saying that he got the scratches by handling old rubbish with the nails; on arriving with the prisoner to the Superintendent, office, Capt. Caffrey was conversing with the Superintendent, and the prisoner heard some of the conversation; the prisoner asked me what the Captain's name was, and I told him; he inquired what Ward, and I answered the Fifteenth; he wanted to know what he was so hard on him for; he said, "He don't believe anything I say;" I answered that his story was so improbable that it was hard to believe them; I said I supposed the Captain told you just what he thought, and he is pretty apt to tell people what he thinks if they don't tell a straight story, and your's is so dark that I don't wonder that he does not credit it; he then reaffirmed his innocence; he then repeated his regret at telling Springsteen the falsehood; I understood from the constable at Susquehannah that four dollars was all the money found upon the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

TESTIMONY OF H. P. DENISON.

Hans P. Denison, deposed—I reside at No. 604 Second avenue; the Thursday before the murder, Mr. Charles Hardy came to my house and stated that he was going to leave that evening in the Philadelphia train for Charleston. He corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses with reference to Hardy's personal appearance; he added that about six weeks ago he was riding on the cars with Hardy, and the latter showed him two watches—a silver and a gold one; he offered to sell me one of them; the gold watch was a lady's watch, and he said that it had been given to him; I never knew Mr. Hardy to be engaged in the soap business, or in any other, in this City, than in the peddling of embroideries; Hardy had been absent from the City three or four years, until some time in the month of September last.

TESTIMONY OF A. M'GOLDRIC.

Arthur McGoldric deposed—I am a blacksmith, and have a shop at No. 21 East Twelfth-street, directly opposite the place where Mrs. Shancks was murdered; on the morning of Friday last I opened my shop about six and three-quarters o'clock; about eight and three-quarters o'clock I went to a barber's shop, in Eleventh-street, near Broadway, and at nine and three quarters I returned to my shop, and about five minutes afterwards a lady came out of Mrs. Shanck's house, and gave an alarm; two of my men ran out of the shop to learn what the matter was, and I followed them; I spoke to the woman and told her to be calm; we called an officer and found the door of Mrs. Shancks' store shut; when we went inside we found the store and counter strewed with white clothes, covered with blood; we went to the door of the back room, and the officer and I looked in; we saw the body of a woman lying on the floor with a large cut on her jaw, and beside her a broken jar and a chair, also broken; she was resting against the chair; we did not recognize the body, and were under the impression that it was a colored woman who was murdered; I do not know the prisoner, and never saw him to my knowledge before; on the morning of the murder I did not see any man enter Mrs. Shanck's house.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CAFFREY.

Charles W. Caffrey, recalled: In compliance with orders received from the Coroner, all the drinking-saloons, billiard-saloons, and public places where such a fight described by the prisoner is likely to have occurred in the Bowery between Houston and Fourteenth streets, were visited by me personally; I could not ascertain that a fight had occurred in either of them last Friday, and the keepers of all these places expressed their willingness to come before the Coroner and testify to that effect; dilligent inquiry was also made at the stores on the east side of the Bowery from Twelfth-street to Houston, by one of my officers, and he reports that no disturbance took place in any of them on the morning of last Friday.

The testimony of Drs. John Beach and Christopher Weltje, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased was then read, and there being no further evidence the Coroner submitted the case to the Jury. After deliberating for some time, the following verdict was returned:

VERDICT.

"We find that the said Sarah Shancks came to her death by injuries inflicted by some person or persons unknown, on the morning of the 17th of December, 1860; but we have sufficient cause to suspect, and do suspect, that said injuries were inflicted by the prisoner, Albert L. Buchanan."

The prisoner did not appear to be at all disconcerted by the verdict, and he answered the questions which the Coroner subsequently put to him in a voice which betrayed no emotion whatever. His replies were as follows:

"My name is Alfred Buchanan; I am nineteen years old, and was born in New-York; I live at No. 137 West Tenth-street, and have no occupation."

In reference to the charge against him, he made the following statement through a young man who acted as his counsel:

"I have explained all I know or can say in regard to this charge, and my counsel advises me to make no further statement with regard to it. I therefore decline making any statement at present."

The accused was then committed to the Tombs, to await action by the Grand Jury in the case.

The Third-avenue Railroad and the Travel to Central Park.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is due the public and those who patronize the cars of this Company that I should answer the objections made by his Honor the Mayor to the resolutions of the Common Council, granting us certain privileges, required by the increasing business of the road, and demanded by the patrons of the line. His Honor the Mayor has evidently not given the matter that consideration necessary to a full understanding of the merits of the case, or he certainly would not have denied to us privileges that have been extended to other City roads.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad received permission to lay a track through a lateral street from Ninth-avenue to Central Park. We ask no more in Seventieth-street. Permission was granted also to the Harlem Railroad Company to lay down a "turnout," 150 feet in length, in front of their property in Tryon row. We ask no more in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and under precisely the same circumstances. We also ask for additional room at our terminus at the Park, in order to meet the wants of the public by placing more cars on the route, the limited space now allotted to us at that point being insufficient to operate an increased number of cars. The Company has been impelled to ask for these privileges by the constant solicitations of the public to give them greater facilities.

It is well known that this Company runs its cars to Harlem, a distance of eight miles, for the meagre sum of six cents. The introduction of their rails to that point has produced a contrary effect to that suggested by his Honor, as far as relates to the effect upon property. Real estate in that section of the City has doubled in value in a very short space of time, and added largely to the amount of taxable property of the City. In every instance where reliable statistics can be obtained, it has proved that the extension of the City railroads has enhanced the value of real estate and not deteriorated it. The land in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, opposite to which we desire simply to lay a turnout only 150 feet in length, is owned on one side by directors of this Company, and on the other by parties assenting to it. It is required for the convenience of passengers on the Harlem River boats. A large proportion of the stock in said boats is owned by our directors, and the two companies operate their respective lines for their mutual advantage, and for the convenience of their respective passengers. The throng of vehicles and stages at the Harlem terminus has become so great, that we are urged to this extra provision for our cars to relieve the avenue.

The singular policy of the Harlem Railroad Company has led them, with exceeding bad taste, to oppose the extension of our track to the Central Park, on the frivolous pretence that it interferes with their vested rights. As well might the running of our cars to Harlem River interfere with their vested rights. One object this Company had in selecting Seventieth-street as the crossing point, (although a street lower down would be much more desirable,) was to avoid any controversy with the Harlem Railroad, as the grade at Seventieth-street at its intersection with Fourth-avenue is of sufficient height to allow our cars to pass over theirs on the bridge now built at that point, and thus would be no interference. Seventieth-street is uninhabited, there being but one house on its line, and that one in course of erection. The construction of this branch track will involve a very considerable outlay with no prospect of any direct benefit, as the Company purposes to run to the Central Park without any additional charge. The vast numbers of the people who visit the Park residing in the eastern section of the City have repeatedly solicited us to obtain this privilege, in order that they may enjoy the same facilities in reaching the Park as are now enjoyed by the more favored residents of the western side of the City. There is no other line now established, or likely to be established, that can afford this accommodation to the extent required except the Third-avenue Railroad Company; and when they are willing to incur the expense, and run their cars at no extra charge, in order that the people may be gratified, it does seem to me that points of questionable validity ought not to be raised against them by those who are supposed to administrate for the public good. The repeated annoyance and inconvenience to our passengers caused by the stoppage of our cars (under Police orders) at the time of processions passing over parts of the route, make it necessary for us to have a "turnout" at Sixth-street and Tryon-row, on which part of our cars can remain during such detention, without interfering with the running of cars on such parts of the road as are unobstructed. His Honor alleges that this Company enjoys as extensive facilities as other City roads. Admitting this to be the case, it must be apparent to every one that this road being nearly double in business, force and equipment to any other, it must need more facilities. The public who use its cars require them, nay demand them. The Press often gives publicity to communications asking for more accommodations on the City roads; but if those who represent the public interest turn a deaf ear to the reasonable requests of a Company who aim to do their duty to the public, and deny them these necessary privileges, how is it to be expected that that Company can extend its accommodations without the necessary facilities?

WILLIAM A. DARLING,
President Third-avenue Railroad Co.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."

Skates! Skates! Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor Skates. CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Those wishing to present to their friends their Photographs for a Holiday Present, could not get a more suitable or finely finished style of portraiture than the Ivorytypes made by J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For all bilious disorders or liver complaints use HOLLOWAY'S Pills. They have long proved a valuable remedy. Their action is mild, but certain, without the nauseating or griping effect accompanying all other pills.

[Advertisement.]

What is it that is above all human imperfections, and yet shelters and protects the weakest and wickedest as well as the wisest of mankind? One of KNOX's Hats.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *City of Washington* will close to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

The German mails by the *Saxonia* will close to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Richmond, &c.—J. B. Moody, E. E. Chase, A. Wilson, J. H. Anderson, Jas. W. Brooks, B. F. Buck, S. F. Philips, and 15 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 6 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 15 | Gov. Island. 10 01 | Hell Gate... 11 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Riga, Freto, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; John Porter, Forbes, Liverpool, Ingalls & Carman; Panther, Ganell, Liverpool, Cary & Co.; Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool, W. A. Kingsland & Sutton; D. Webster, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Albertina, Barten, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.; Lamplighter, Thompson, Demerara, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brigs Eastern Star, Acklin, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Ada, Greno, Turks Island, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners H. Maybee, Maybee, Savannah, D. C. Murray; E. Kidder, Basken, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; T. H. Sears, Goodsell, Chesapeake Bay, master; Mercy Ellen, Case, Norwich, master; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Marion, Jordan, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Sloop America, Allen, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heincken.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. C. & R. Miller.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Edgar P. Springer, Winsor, Manila July 17, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Duncan & Kendall. Passed Anjier Aug. 27, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 7, and Cape Hatteras Dec. 1. Had extremely rough weather, with heavy westerly gales since passing Bermuda. July 21, lat. 15 05 N., lon. 118 17 W., spoke bark Olderman, Thompson, from Macassar for Manila, 9 ds. out. Sept. 24, John Autaras, seaman, of Belgium, died. Oct. 4, lat. 35 14 S., lon. 21 E., spoke bark "Glenshee" from Mauritius, for Falmouth 23 ds. out. Dec. 1, lat. 33 30 N., lon. 71 20, signalized a ship ("Seven") [illegible] os. 782 or 784, Austrian colors, str. E. Dec. 6, lat. 36 N., lon. 71 45 W., passed a ship, painted white, with black hoops. Dec. 12, took pilot from boat Nettle, No. 20.

Ship Saratoga, Mather, New-Bedford 33 hours, in ballast to master.

Bark William, (of Fall River,) Lord, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses and melado to C. & E. J. Peters. Had heavy weather for the passage.

Bark Matagorda, Brown, [illegible] with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Brig Isabel Beurmann, Tamss, Port-au-Prince Nov. 24, with coffee to Robert Muir, Jr. Dec. 8, lat. 33 07, lon. 73 12, spoke bark Volunteer, from Bristol, England, for Hampton Roads, short of [illegible] supply her. Nov. 25 and 26, at the Passage Islands, had heavy S. E. gales, lost and split sails, [illegible] Island bearing N. W. 2 miles, lost large [illegible] 30 fathoms of chain. Dec. 12 while coming up Lower Bay, was run into by an unknown schooner, [illegible] which carried away jib-boom [illegible] the outward passage, Oct. 21, encountered heavy gales from S. and S. S. E., with heavy rain; split the most of her sails, lost jib and mainsail, and pitched away jib-boom; the vessel lying disabled in the trough of the sea 28 hours, with a tarpaulin in the weather main rigging; vessel rolling heavily, and the sea making a complete breach over her.

BELOW—Prussian ship C. Barth, Brandt, Liverpool. Also 1 ship and 1 bark unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamship Huntsville, for Savannah. Ships Wm. B. Travis for Galveston; Jacob A. Stamler, for London. Brig John H. Jones, Charleston.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Arr. ships Belmont, Liverpool; Grand Turk, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Elmira—brig, steering S., was seen, Dec. 2, lat. 31 50, lon. 71 20.

Quickstep—schr., from West Indies for Bermuda, Nov. 27, lat. 24 40 N., lon. 68 45.

"Ziezer"—schr., of Liverpool, from Denia, for Philadelphia, Dec. 9, lat. 34 15, lon. 72 05.

Foreign Ports.

At Sombrero Nov. 24, barks Cheshire, of Damariscotta; Mary Warren, of Baltimore; brig Mary Cobb; all ldg. Schr. Governor, Hooper, for New-York, sailed 4 days previous.

At Anguilla Nov. 24, Br. schr. Phebe, for New-York, same day.

At Manzanilla Nov. 22, brig Randolph, Hallock from and for Boston in 12 or 14 ds., ldg.; brig Mary Means, Tibbetts, from St. Jago, going in.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, Oct. 12, bark Arrow, Harrington, from Salem, taking in; brig Mary A. Forrest, Gillespie, for Hampton Roads, for orders, to sail 13th; James B. George, Snow, for New-York, about 20th; Hannah A. Campbell, Kirwan, sold; schr. Matchless, Hinckley, for New-York, about 20th.

PORT AU-PRINCE—Arr., Nov. 16, brig Bird of the Wave, for Boston 28th, ldg.; 18th, bark Charles E. Lex, for Philadelphia Dec. 8, dischg.; brigs Truxillo and King Brothers, do.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 14, Springbok, at Table Bay; 21st, New-York, do.; Nov. 29, Wild Rover, at Falmouth; 30th, Underwriter, and Abbott Lawrence, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Sept. 22, Valetta, at Table Bay.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 29, Moro Castle, from the Pill.

Sailed for Charleston—Nov. 29, Jane, from the Pill.

Sailed for Savannah—Nov. 29, Sarah Parks, from the Pill.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York—Annie Grant, at Plymouth; Helen E., at Penzance; Jacintha, at Vigo; American Eagle, Hero of the Nile and Robin Hood, at Deal; Norway, Underwriter, Lawrence and Niagara, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Windemere and Belle Wood, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Maria Baker, at Gloucester; Gloucester and Georgia, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston—E. Von Beaulien, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Rolla, at Queenstown.

MEMORANDA.

The Charles Sprague, from Deal for New-Orleans, put into Queenstown, Dec. 1, with loss of foremast.

The Regina, for New-York, put into Falmouth, Dec. 1, leaky and with decks swept.

The Golden Age, from Liverpool for New-York, put into Waterford, Dec. 1, leaky.

Also arrived from New-York, Zenith, at Queenstown, on Dec. 1.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The immense stock of Winter Clothing at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse is now being sold at cost.

WHY?

BECAUSE

Money is worth three per cent. a month.

Wool is gone down thirty per cent.

Cotton is gone down thirty per cent.

Labor is gone down tremendously.

THEREFORE,

Clothing can be sold at cost of manufacture, and money made by it—by investing again.

READER,

If you have any idea of economy and its attendant blessings, call at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., before purchasing your Winter Clothing. Your example will lead others, thereby compelling other establishments, after a while, to reduce their prices. (Have no pity on them—they all can sell at cost, and make money by the operation.) Thus you will confer a benefit on the community at large, and yourself in particular.

THE PUBLIC

are invited to call and examine this immense stock, whether they buy or not.

66
EVANS', AND FULTON-ST.
68

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN; Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Sosy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dul and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecari's hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.